"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are light showers, with easterly winds and stationery temperature.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,292 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, 77⅛c; corn, 29c; cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday continued work on the Tariff bill, devoting itself to the agricultural schedule. The sugar schedule was put over for consideration to-day, when new rates adopted in the Republican caucus yesterday will be presented to the Senate. The feature of the Senate's action on the Tariff bill yesterday was the adoption of a proposition to place a duty on raw cotton.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Ambassador Uhl presented his letters of recall to Emperor William yesterday upon the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew D. White in Berlin. Lightning struck a powder mill in Bavaria and exploded 11,000 pounds of gunpowder. The Marquis of Lorne favors Canada as a field for British investors, in view of the Bryanite talk of repudiating debts to the English in this country. Gen. Miles passed through Italy on his way to attend the Queen's Jubilee exercises in London.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Prices for pig iron have jumped fast within two days under some secret influence, and there is a great rush of buyers.

A fireworks factory at Chicago was wrecked by an explosion. Many persons were hurt and all the glass in the neighborhood was broken.

Dr. Edgar A. Keeler died at Little Falls, N. J., yesterday, a victim to diseased bones. Part of his spine had been removed in an effort to prolong his life.

Richard King, Superintendent of steel works in Belleville, Mo., has invented a new process for annealing steel and iron castings which, it is said, will revolutionize the industry.

The letter President Low of Columbia sent to the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union Monday night was variously commented upon by politicians yesterday. Mr. Quigg of the Republican County Committee appears to have been much disturbed by it.

The State Court of Appeals rendered a decision yesterday invalidating the grant of a franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad by the city for extending its line to King's Bridge. The court issued a permanent injunction restraining the road from passing the Clinst and Beekman properties.

A conference of all Tammany elements will be held next week to unite different factions against the Citizens' Union and the Republicans, it was announced at the meeting of the Democratic Union last night. Resolutions were passed to answer the action of the Citizens' Union.

Page 3.

The twentieth convention of the National Electric Light Association is in session at Niagara Falls.

An amendment to the election laws this year requires lists of voters to be printed by Assembly districts in pamphlet form in first and second class cities after the close of registration.

The Board of Health, after hearing the protests of President Vreeland of the Metropolitan lines, passed its ordinance requiring that at least one car in four shall be a closed one.

Judge Chester, in Chambers, at Albany, heard the application of the counsel for the Presidents of the various railroads to vacate an order directing the examination of such Presidents before a referee. Decision was reserved.

The trial of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company on a charge of conspiracy began in General Sessions yesterday. Four men had been accepted provisionally as jurors when court adjourned for the day.

In Minonk, Ill., where the coal miners are on strike, Superintendent Morgan and one of the bosses got in a fight with the strikers. Morgan and the boss fired into the crowd, killing one miner and wounding another. The two were then set upon by the mob and badly beaten.

Page 4.

The examinations at West Point were concluded yesterday. The field day sports are arranged for to-day.

The State Excise Department will to-day begin war against the Raines law clubs of this city before the Supreme Court.

Moreton Frewen, the English silver advocate, denies that he opposes the Monetary Commission, and says its success depends on France.

The Court of Appeals, in Saratoga, handed down a decision dismissing the motion made to reopen the Brooklyn civil service case in the decision of which Judge Haight wrote the prevailing opinion.

The Republican Senators in caucus yesterday decided to vote together as a party on all contested tariff schedules, but no decision was reached in regard to the Hawaiian treaty.

Page 5.

The racing at the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday was marked by the defeat of favorites, persistent rain, and a cold, penetrating wind.

John Mannix of Fishkill died in Matteawan, N. Y., yesterday, of a fractured skull. Three brickyard hands have been arrested on suspicion of causing his death.

The sale of thoroughbred yearlings last night did not result in big prices. A half-brother to Ben Brush brought $1,550, and a half brother to Merry Monarch, $1,000.

Company E of the Eighth Regiment is planning to make a long trip on wheels, carrying a military pack and baggage weighing forty pounds. They are to start July 17.

Page 7.

The Brooklyn Adelphi Academy held its commencement exercises yesterday.

The Brooklyn Board of Education last night discussed the vexed question relating to Public School No. 67.

The seventy-ninth commencement exercises of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were held yesterday.

The Degree of Master of Laws was conferred upon Edward Lauterbach's daughter at the New York University Law School Commencement last night.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America was held yesterday. Louis Aldrich was elected President. Joseph Jefferson made an interesting speech.

The annual exhibition of the work of the School of Architecture of Columbia University was opened in the school rooms yesterday. Some very interesting works were on view.

The powers show no signs of yielding to Turkey's demands upon Greece. Germany's failure to concur in the concert is proving a stumbling block to the negotiations for peace. The Greeks are troubled by rumors that the negotiations will fall through, leaving them to the mercy of the Turks.

Page 12.

The suit of Miss Mary Hughes, the actress, against the New York College of Dentistry for $5,000 damages was dismissed yesterday.

John Y. McKane's blind son, George McKane, was under arrest yesterday charged with committing an assault on a Brooklyn liquor dealer.

Yesterday two men started from Jersey City on foot for California. They will trundle wheelbarrows and sell flattering photographs of themselves.

Otto Eising of the Leipsic Zoological Museum was attacked and injured yesterday in Hoboken by a male elk, one of a herd that he is about to ship to Germany.

The Bayonne Board of Trade and the Citizens and Tax-Payers' Club have met and made official protest against a recently passed ordinance increasing the salaries of city officers and minor employes.

A committee of the striking tailors yesterday visited several shops and threatened the non-union workers. Other strikers chased an offending contractor, pelting him as he ran. Several arrests were made.

A portrait in oil of Presiding Justice Van Brunt was presented yesterday to the Appellate Division by the members of the bar. William Allen Butler, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, and Justice Barrett made addresses.

Theodore Lindner Schulte, the passenger on the Veendam in whose trunk the Customs officers found 7,000 glass eyes, was arrested yesterday. He said the trunk is his uncle's, and he did not know it had a false bottom.

The scheme of dock improvement suggested by the Dock Commissioners was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission. Controller Fitch suggested some amendment, and action was postponed. Recorder Goff asked some searching questions.

Joseph Richardson, an eccentric railroad contractor and capitalist, said to be worth $20,000,000, died yesterday. For many years he had lived in a house known as the "Spite House," which he built on a strip of land 5 feet wide, because a neighbor tried to buy it of him at an insignificant price.

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DR. EDGAR A. KEELER DEAD.

His Bones Became Diseased, and Part of His Spine Was Removed in One Operation.

PATERSON, N. J., June 8.—Dr. Edgar A. Keeler died at his home, in Little Falls, last night, after a long illness that interested physicians in all parts of the country. His troubles began about five years ago. He was able to be about his duties until January, 1895. Up to that time the nature of his trouble had not been determined. Specialists in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore had been consulted, but without determining what ailed him. In January, 1895 it became apparent the bone at his right knee was diseased, and an operation was performed.

The diseased bone was removed, but in a short time the same trouble developed elsewhere, and then attacked his spine and ribs. Then followed a series of operations, which were never rivaled for boldness and results. Physicians of National reputation became interested. Dr. William T. Bull of New York, at one operation, for the first time on record, removed a portion of a man's spine. Dr. V. P. Gibney removed portions of several ribs. Others removed more portions of ribs, the doctor's right leg had to be amputated, and operation followed operation as the disease spread through the bones. The end came some time ago, as it was seen it was no longer possible to prolong the patient's life, and he died last night.

Dr. Keeler was born in this city. He was about thirty-eight years old. A wife and one child survive him. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of this city and the Royal Arcanum.

Before attacked by the disease Dr. Keeler was a splendidly built man, but wasted away until hardly recognizable toward the end.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.

A Chicago Factory Destroyed and Many People Injured—All Glass in the Neighborhood Broken.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A match carelessly dropped by one of the workmen in the fireworks factory of M. Shure, at West Van Buren and Halstead Streets, caused a terrible explosion a few minutes after 6 o'clock to-night.

Many of the workmen had gone home, but a number of the employes were badly hurt, and the flying rockets and candles struck several people who were passing. The explosion demolished nearly all the windows in the block and the Shure building, which is a four-story structure, was badly damaged. Immediately following the explosion the building was ablaze from cellar to roof, and the Fire Department had a desperate struggle before it succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The building was almost entirely destroyed, and the stock is a total loss.

The explosion caused a panic in that portion of the town, and the wildest stories were current regarding the number of killed and wounded. It happened at a time when the street was crowded with people on their way to their homes. The flying missiles from the factory struck a number of persons, and one man, who was gazing into a store window, fully 400 feet distant, had his attention suddenly attracted to other matters by a rocket, which hit him squarely in the back. He fell to the sidewalk, unconscious, and was carried to the hospital before he was able to give his name. The majority of those injured have received but trifling hurts. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

RATS KILLED HER BABY.

A West Virginia Woman Awakes to Find the Child Dead.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 8.—A Mrs. Tanner, living near Richardson, Calhoun County, went to bed taking with her her twin babies aged about two weeks. Being in rather delicate health and having lost considerable sleep, she slept very soundly. On awaking she found one of the babies dead, having been killed by rats during the night. The rats had eaten the nose and one cheek off and one eye out besides otherwise horribly mutilating the child.

MRS. McKINLEY'S BIRTHDAY.

Surprise Arranged by Vice President and Mrs. Hobart.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Vice President and Mrs. Hobart entertained President and Mrs. McKinley and a few friends at dinner to-night. Those present included Senator Hanna, Secretary Bliss, Secretary Porter, and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Saxton, and Miss Kinsey.

This is Mrs. McKinley's birthday anniversary, and in honor of the event and as a surprise to the distinguished guest, Mrs. Hobart presented her with a large ornamented cake, which after the dinner was sent to the White House.

THE VENCEDOR COMING EAST.

Chicago's Fast Yacht to be Sailed in These Waters.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Chicago's famous yacht, the Vencedor, recently purchased of Commodore Berriman by H. M. Gillig of New York, will be shipped East to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The boat was brought down from Racine, its Winter quarters, last week. A car on the Michigan Central has been specially equipped to carry it to its Eastern destination.

The Vencedor will be matched against the best New York yachts of the forty-six-foot class, among which is Howard Gould's boat, the Niagara.

Mr. Gillig, the Vencedor's new owner, is a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and under the colors of that organization the boat will be sailed.

AGAINST SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Alleged Measure of Revenge Introduced in the Chicago Council.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Alderman Revere introduced a proposed ordinance into the Council to-night prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sundays. It was given out during the morning that the Council had agreed to pass the ordinance as a bit of revenge on Manager Hart of the Chicagos, who recently refused to let the Aldermen have the grounds for a Sunday game.

Whether this was behind Revere's measure is not known, but the Council was not with him, for the measure was referred to a committee, which has never yet held a meeting.

To War on Sunday Cycling.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 8.—The Methodist preachers at their weekly meeting here unanimously delegated the Rev. Dr. Hunter to devise a plan of campaign against Sunday bicycling, and asked him to submit his plan on Monday, when the entire morning session of the preachers' meeting is to be devoted to discussion of the question.

ALL DEMOCRATS TO CONFER

Efforts to Unite Tammany Factions to Oppose Republicans and Citizens' Union.

DESPERATE FIGHT EXPECTED

The Democratic Union Passes Resolutions to Answer Seth Low's Candidacy and Mayor Strong's Republicanism — That Body Not Yet Recognized.

Thirty-five members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Union met at its headquarters, 617 Fifth Avenue, last night and passed resolutions which were intended, a member said, as an answer to Seth Low's candidacy, to Mayor Strong's Republican speech of some days ago, and to the entire anti-Tammany programme.

The resolutions were offered by the Committee on Resolutions, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the appointment of non-residents to the highest positions in the teachers' department of education without competitive examination merits severe condemnation, as being at once a reflection on the capability of the graduates of the New York schools, and the taking away of a high incentive to the worthy ambition of New York students. While recognizing ability in other States, New York's high honors, we think, should of right belong to New York's sons and daughters, than whom none are more worthy to bear them.

This was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, further, Whereas, the Republican Mayor of this city, elected under the auspices of a so-called non-partisan body, then called the Committee of Seventy, at a recent public Republican dinner, spoke as follows: "The Republican Party is in a little better condition this year than it has ever been, because it has the advantages of the offices. We have two Republicans at the head of each commission, and the single-headed departments are all in the hands of Republicans, with the exception of the Corporation Counsel; but, then, I look upon him as a Republican, though he votes as he likes."

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Democratic Union calls the attention of the people to this boast of broken promises made before election, and to the speech at large as unmasking the pretense of the future by showing the fraud of the past, and as demonstrating that the Citizens' Union of to-day is Republicanism in disguise, as the Citizens' Union of the past is Republicanism unhooded.

Fifty new members were elected to the Executive Committee. Among the accessions are John D. Crimmins, Judges, P. Henry Dugro, and Henry Bischoff, Jr., George M. Van Hoesen, Fred Habermann, Thomas W. Olcott, E. B. Schlesinger, and Eugene Otterbourg.

Reports from outside committees showed that 1,500 new members have signed the rolls of the Democratic Union.

The Finance Committee was organized last night, as follows: Walter Stanton, Chairman; Lewis May, Evan Thomas, John G. O'Keefe, James A. Deering, Clermont H. Wilcox, Cornelius O'Reilly, John A. Sullivan, William E. Pearl, and Edward F. O'Dwyer.

The Executive Committee decided upon giving a reception "to the members of the union and their friends." It will be held June 17, Thursday week. A number of speakers will be asked to respond to different sentiments. It was decided to invite John De Witt Warner, President of the Reform Club; Robert B. Roosevelt, and St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn.

Last night speeches were made by Senator Nelson Farley, Charles W. Fornes, John Q. Adams, Theodore F. Hascall, Charles A. Jackson, and Asa A. Alling.

The following "call" was formulated last night:

"Believeing in the principle of individual and party responsibility in municipal government as opposed to pretended non-partisanship in city affairs, and with the purpose of securing Democratic success in the coming municipal contest, we, the undersigned, join 'The Democratic Union' for the municipal campaign of 1897, the objects of which are to promote harmony among all Democrats in the Greater New York upon all political questions affecting their interests; to demand party as well as individual responsibility in municipal affairs, and to insist upon the nomination and election of men of high character to the end that the greatest benefit to the citizens of Greater New York shall result from the operations of the new government."

Edward F. O'Dwyer said, after the meeting, that the union is progressing with its work of uniting the different factions of the Democratic Party.

"A conference is to be held next week by the representatives of all these factions," said Judge O'Dwyer. "We do not know whether we shall be recognized as an organization; but we shall certainly ask to have the privilege of sending conferrees. If this is granted, we shall use our best endeavor to reconcile all differences and harmonize the various elements of the party, so that we may present a solid front to the enemy this Fall. If we are not allowed participation in the conference, we shall at least send to it a set of resolutions appealing for the laying aside of all differences and jealousies. We understand that it will require all our strength to win this Fall, and we will lose no opportunity to bring about complete harmony."

Judge O'Dwyer said that the union had not yet been formally recognized by Tammany, and that a letter to Henry G. Purroy had not even been acknowledged.

"But," he added, "there will be no difficulty. The conference will settle all that."

SUPPLEMENTAL GRAND OPERA.

Rumors That Arrangements Are Making for a Series of Performances Besides Those of Damrosch.

There was a rumor yesterday that several New York men had met in an up-town club and made arrangements for a supplementary season of grand opera, to be given in the Metropolitan Opera House next Winter, besides the performances of which Walter Damrosch will have charge.

Mr. William C. Whitney said last night he had heard no such project discussed among the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, and he considered the chance of such an undertaking unlikely. "I think it's a humbug," he added, in reference to the report.

A stockholder of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, which will control the Opera House for two years, talked to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He denied having heard the idea broached. "There is no basis that I know of," he said, "for saying that any grand opera except what Damrosch gives is possible next year." Mme. Semrich, who is a very excellent soprano, is to appear during her concert tour.

"There may be some other ephemeral things of that nature, but I know of none. Before the new company was formed Col. Mapleson had some such plan as you speak of in view, and Henry Clews was interested in it, but I believe it fell to the ground."

The reporter's informant also said that Creighton Webb had been spoken of as the member of the Metropolitan Company to represent his associates on the Board of Directors of the Maurice Grau Company, but his name has not yet been presented.

TELEPHONE WAR IN PITTSBURG.

Hotel Men to Fight the Rule That Deprives Their Guests.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—The Pittsburg hotel proprietors at a meeting at the Anderson to-night decided to fight the Telephone Company, even if obliged to tear their telephones from the wall and throw them into the streets.

Yesterday the company informed all the hotels that the use of hotel telephones by guests of the hotels was an infraction of rules, and would no longer be permitted. The company refused to consider the "kicks" of the hotel men. The meeting to-night was composed of the proprietors or representatives of the leading hotels.

GREAT OIL WAR COMING.

A Chicago Syndicate Headed by Armour Buys Fields in the West and Prepares to Fight the Standard.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 8.—Information has reached the Governor's office that a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, composed of P. D. Armour, Nelson Morris, and George M. Pullman, has secured control of over 6,000 acres of valuable oil fields in Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory, and is preparing to begin an oil war against the Standard Oil Company, which will be the most stubbornly prosecuted of any known to the commercial world in recent years.

The name of the company is the Morris Oil Company of Chicago. Workmen have been boring wells since January. There are several ready for active operation. About July 1, according to present plans, the company will begin an oil refinery.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate Passes the Bill to Tax Unnaturalized Adult Male Employes.

HARRISBURG, June 8.—The Senate passed finally to-day the bill which has already gone through the House, taxing each unnaturalized adult male employed in the State, 2 cents a day.

DERBY WILL CONTEST ENDED.

Bequests Involving $3,000,000 Sustained in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The celebrated fight over the will of William H. Derby, involving $3,000,000, was settled by Master Leaming to-day, and the will was sustained. He left two daughters $30,000 each, the widow $130,000, and the rest of his estate to his son. The sisters charged that the brother exercised undue influence over the testator in his last illness.

The Master found from the evidence that Derby was of sound mind when the will was made. His findings were brought into court to-day, and the indications are that Judge Tuley will uphold the report to-morrow.

VAGRANTS IN A CHAIN GANG.

Required to Clean the Streets in Joliet, Ill., by Its Council.

JOLIET, Ill., June 8.—The citizens are divided in two factions over the action of the Council in ordering that all vagrants found about Joliet be shackeled with ball and chain and put to work cleaning the public streets. The Chief of Police obeyed the order, and yesterday a "chain gang" was the attraction all day on Jefferson Street. The entire business district took sides on the question, one side favoring the action of the authorities in trying to rid the town of tramps and the other faction denouncing the method as inhuman and revolting. A remonstrance signed by 300 names went to the Council last night, but it was tabled.

HIS LOVE CAUSED HIS DEATH.

A Bull Pup Who Refused to Leave His Dead Mistress Shot.

Ellen McCord, ten years old, of 216 East Ninety-ninth Street, was bitten on the left arm yesterday afternoon by a bull pup. The bull, usually good-tempered, had been in an ugly mood all day because of the death of Ellen's eleven-year-old sister, Kate, early in the morning.

The dog had been a great favorite of the dead child, and became inconsolable when she died. He whined and barked and refused to leave his station at the door of the room where the body of his late mistress lay. Little Ellen finally took him by the collar and attempted to drag him away. Then he bit her. She released him, and he ran back to his old station at the door.

An ambulance was summoned and the girl's wound was cauterized. A policeman ended the dog's vigil by shooting him.

PRECOCIOUS CHICAGO GIRL.

In Love at Six, Engaged at Ten, and Married at Fourteen.

CHICAGO, June 8.—In love at the age of six, engaged at the age of ten, and married at the age of fourteen have been events in the life of Hazel G. Spalding, a charming little North Side girl, who has not left off the short skirts of the public school age, but who became the bride of C. Harrison Frost last Sunday.

Frost was a canvasser when he met Hazel. She was six and he was twenty-two, but they loved at sight. Four years later they became engaged, and last week her mother consented. They walked into Wicker Park Church Sunday and were married. Frost is a printer and an "original McKinley man." His wife is a musician and dancer.

PAINTED HARVARD'S STATUE.

Guilty College Student Leaves Cambridge in Disgrace.

BOSTON, June 8.—The man who painted John Harvard's statue on the night of the Harvard-Princeton game, May 29, has been found, and, at the request of the student investigation committee, left college last night.

During, or rather after, the celebration of the victory of Harvard over Princeton, the day before Memorial Day, the John Harvard statue, over near Memorial Hall, was painted on three sides, with an "H" on the front and back, and the score "7 to 4" on the side. A committee was appointed, and it succeeded finally in getting at the man who did the painting. He is not a junior, nor even a regular member of the college, but a special student in his first year, who lives, or did live, on Oxford Street.

ALLEGED FREE SILVER FUND.

Senator Jones of Arkansas Would Lige to be Assured of Its Existence.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was asked to-day as to the truth of the report that a fund of $100,000 was being raised in Colorado and Western States for the continuation of the agitation in behalf of the free coinage of silver. He replied:

"I have not received a cent of money from Colorado since the election, and if any such sum as is mentioned is being raised in the interest of silver, I don't know it. It should like to be assured of its truth."

Mr. Jones also referred to the report that Senator Teller is in Colorado in this interest, declaring that it was absolutely without foundation.

A WAR WITH JAPAN?

St. James's Gazette Suggests It as a Result of the Hawaiian Affair.

LONDON, June 8.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon commenting upon the dispute between Japan and Hawaii, which it describes as a "corrupt little republic run by a handful of American filibusters," says:

"As Hawaii has no resisting power, the question arises, will the United States Government see its protégé through its trouble? The Japanese may land an armed party at any moment. Then, what will the Philadelphia do? Japan, since she smashed the Chinese, it believed to be spoiling for a fight with a white power, and she may find America ready to oblige her sooner than she expects."

The Morning Post says editorially to-day:

"It is not easy to see how the United States can justify any armed interference at Hawaii under the existing treaty obligations. Nor is Japan likely to venture upon a war with the United States. But should the American Government back up Hawaii by force, the most practicable plan for Japan will be to refrain from renewing diplomatic relations with the Hawaiian Government."

IS MR. LOW A CANDIDATE?

That Is the Question Politicians Are Asking Themselves After Reading His Letter of Monday.

MR. QUIGG SEEMS DISTURBED

Says Citizens' Union Men Are Putting a False Interpretation upon Mr. Low's Words — Views of the Union.

The letter which President Seth Low of Columbia University sent to the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union Monday night attracted wide attention yesterday, not only from the members of the Union, who believe that the letter plainly means that Mr. Low will run for Mayor, but from the practical Republican politicians. When President Quigg of the Republican County Committee was asked, yesterday, what he had to say about Mr. Low's letter, he replied:

"It is somewhat difficult to discuss Mr. Low's letter, because he has said one thing while the gentlemen to whom it is addressed are making him appear to say quite another. What he says is that if it appears, in the course of time, that the fact is fairly established that a union of all the anti-Tammany forces can be effected with him as the candidate, and that these forces, with substantial unanimity, desire him to be the candidate, he would then feel it to be his duty to accept this union nomination. But the politicians who are running the Citizens' Union, and bring about Mr. Low's nomination, have sent out his letter, with explanatory notes, giving their interpretation of it, and they say that what he means is not what he says, but almost the contrary.

"They say that he means that they may go ahead and nominate him now, and accordingly they announce their purpose to call a meeting of their Committee on Organization and within a week take measures to place Mr. Low in nomination.

"If this is done without Mr. Low's emphatic protest, it will appear to the public that there must be a private understanding between him and his respondents, not only not revealed in his letter, but wholly at variance with its sense and spirit. I am afraid that the politicians of the Citizens' Union are going to put themselves and their movement in open hostility to a union against Tammany. They cannot read the newspapers without seeing that their course is resolutely condemned by all the elements of the population, upon which they would have to rely for votes.

The Republican Position.

"The Republican organization sincerely desires to bring about a union against Tammany. It has not rejected the candidacy of any man, and for that reason, if for no other, there should be no attempt to force a candidacy down its throat. Mr. Low is not the only citizen of this community who is competent to be its chief executive officer, however competent he may be.

"No nomination ought to be made in June or July. Every organization or individual desiring the defeat of Tammany Hall should spend the next two months in examination of the situation, permitting public sentiment to express itself freely and aiming to discover the man who can best meet the requirements of the case. Then, when the time comes, we should all get together, go over the possible candidacies in a common spirit of fraternity, and decide on that man who seems in the light of all the facts to be the wisest choice.

"Suppose the Citizens' Union nominates this month, what then?" Mr. Quigg was asked.

"They won't," he replied; "but if they do they will declare themselves to be the enemies of good government in New York, their movement will go to pieces under the weight of public censure In any event the Republican organization will go straight ahead and achieve a union that will be successful and deserve its success."

The members of the Citizens' Union were, on the other hand, delighted with the turn affairs have taken, and it is probable that Mr. Low will accept the nomination. The following was issued last night from the union's headquarters on East Twenty-third Street:

Believe Mr. Low Has Consented.

"The impression seems general that Mr. Low's letter amounts virtually to a consent that his name shall be considered by the Citizens' Union in connection with a nomination for Mayor. It is urged that Mr. Low could not be expected to speak more definitely at this time. To do so would be practically to accept a nomination that has not yet been made. The declaration by Mr. Low that he is 'heartily in sympathy with the purposes of the Citizens' Union,' and that he would be unwilling to accept any nomination under any obligations, expressed or implied, other than that of his official oath as Mayor, to make the interests of the city the paramount concern in the discharge of every duty, are regarded with especial delight by those who insist that the conduct of city affairs should not be merely an incident in the manipulation of National party politics."

E. R. L. Gould, a member of the union, was asked what he thought of the letter and replied:

"I have known Mr. Low for years. I have watched his course as a politician in the best sense of that word, as a man of affairs, and as an active factor in social reform; and even if Mr. Low had not expressed himself as being in hearty sympathy with the purposes of the Citizens' Union I should consider his public record as a platform in itself sufficiently clear and definite to justify the support of the citizens of this great municipality. The Citizens' Union should go ahead and nominate Mr. Low. It would be undignified for him at this time to say more than he has; but I know enough of his civic patriotism to be certain that he will accept the nomination when made. His nomination would do more to bring about that unification of the friends of good government to which he refers than anything else. If any body of citizens, political party or not, is sufficiently patriotic to indorse the nomination of the Citizens' Union, as I think they will, so much the better; but I am confident that Mr. Low will be elected the first Mayor of the Greater New York if he is the nominee of the Citizens' Union."

Mr. Low on the East Side.

The Rev. John B. Devins, pastor of Hope Chapel, on the east side, was asked how Mr. Low's nomination would be received in that section. He said:

"Of course, Mr. Low will accept the nomination of the Citizens' Union, and it is just as certain that he will be elected. To paraphrase the poet:

"When Duty whispers: 'Low, you must!'
The youth replies: 'I can.'

"No man could stand against Mr. Low in the east side. His well-known interest in every movement for the betterment of the condition of the crowded tenement districts has made him well-known to the people there. He has done much for more schools, small parks, public baths, and lavatories, and better tenements. He has been a ruling spirit in the work done by the University Settlement. He has been chosen and trusted as the arbitrator in labor disputes. In all these works he has proved himself the friend of the people. No man could better stand as the candidate of an organization whose battlecry is 'The city for the people.' It will be impossible for Tammany to raise any outcry against him, or to nominate any candidate that can stand a chance as opposed to Mr. Low."

Rockefeller's Assessment in Dispute.

TARRYTOWN, June 8.—Justice Dykman to-day granted writs of certiorari applied for by counsel for William and John D. Rockefeller against the Assessors of the Borough of North Tarrytown. The writ is made returnable on June 21. The Rockefellers claim that the amounts levied against them are erroneous, illegal, and unequal. John D. Rockefeller is assessed on a valuation of $244,700 and William on one of $20,500. They claim that in the difference between their assessments there is an inequality that renders the whole illegal.

SUDDEN BOOM IN PIG IRON.

Prices Being Rushed Up by a Secret Force and An Early Famine Predicted.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 8.—The metal marpket took a sharp jump within the last market took a sharp jump within the last other to stock up, whereas last week the same stock could scarcely be given away. Pig iron jumped from $8.50 to $9.50 a ton, and billet from $14.50 to $15.50. The secret was first let out by the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company, and was later confirmed at the offices of half a dozen brokers. These all admitted that some secret force was at work advancing the price in spite of the immense stacks of pig iron stored in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys and at the Pittsburg furnaces.

A manufacturer said that as most of the furnaces had been idle for the last three months the stocks had largely been sold, and the discovery was beginning to dawn on the furnacemen all at once. The same manufacturer predicted that by June 25 there will be no available stock of pig iron for sale, and that prices will advance as rapidly as in 1895. In spite of the fact that the efforts to form a pool of the rod manufacturers failed, rods, wire, and nails are selling at stiff prices, although it was expected that a fight would prevail for business and prices would tumble.

TO ANNEAL IRON CASTINGS.

Superintendent King of Belleville, Mo., Invents a New Process Which May Revolutionize the Industry.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Richard King, Superintendent of steel works at Belleville, has invented and patented a new process for annealing castings which it is asserted will revolutionize the iron and steel industry. Mr. King says with his process the cost can be cut in two.

Iron and steel men at Belleville think the invention the most important in the history of iron manufacture. King has applied for letters patent in all foreign countries where iron is manufactured.

ARMOUR A WHEAT HOLDER.

Nervous Strength Caused by Stories of Trouble for Shorts.

CHICAGO, June 8.—One of the chief reasons for the nervous strength in wheat today was found in the rumors which reported Armour as the big holder of July wheat; that trades with him would not settle, as he had none sold, and that July shorts were liable to have trouble before their trades were settled up.

The small stocks of wheat and the probability of little additions to them between now and the maturity of the July deal added to the nervousness and strength.

JUNE SNOW AGAIN IN JERSEY.

Second Fall This Month Recorded in Essex County.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—The second fall of snow this month was recorded for Essex County this morning. Yesterday morning it snowed for more than a minute at Orange. This morning, shortly after midnight, snow fell in this city. The fall was slight.

Prof. Sonn, the weather observer here, said it was caused by the moisture congealing in the upper atmosphere, and the air near the ground was not sufficiently warm to melt the snow as it came down.

ENGLISH DEAL IN COAL MINES.

Syndicate Said to Have Options in East Tennessee and Kentucky.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 8.—An English syndicate has options on all the coal mines and lands in East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky along the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Robert Walton, manager of the Rugby Land Company, the English company which built Rugby, in East Tennessee, says an agent is now on the way to London to close the options.

The trades for the mines along the Cincinnati Southern will be closed first and the Jellico and Coal Creek mines secured later.

BIG AWARD FOR FALSE ARREST.

Chicago Woman Gets $10,000 for Detention by a Detective Agency.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Mrs. Ada E. Hosher secured a verdict for $10,000 to-day against the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency. Mrs. Hosher claimed she was kept in custody two days by the agency when there was no charge against her.

W. H. Hosher, her husband, was a claim agent for the West Chicago Street Railway Company. It was alleged that he was responsible for the disappearance of some court files which were of importance to the company for which he worked. Mrs. Hosher claimed the detectives and lawyers asked her about the files, about which, as she told them, she knew nothing.

CHICAGO ASKS CHEAP FARES.

Railroad Men Consider Special Rates for Busy Seasons.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A conference of representatives of the Merchants and Travelers' Association and the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association was held in the room of the latter, in the Great Northern Building to-day for the purpose of discussing the application of the Chicago manufacturers and jobbers for a "distributors'" ticket. The petitioners ask that tickets be sold to members of the association in the territory covered by the various roads represented in the Passenger Association to Chicago and return for one fare plus $2 during six weeks in the Spring and six weeks in the Fall.

J. V. Farwell, Vice President of the Merchants and Travelers' Association, outlined the position of the petitioners, and Chairman Caldwell spoke for the railways. Representatives of most of the leading jobbers in the city were present, and spoke in advocacy of the distributors' ticket plan. The application was taken under advisement, and it is generally believed the plan will be adopted.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has remained stationery off the coast of Maine. The pressure is relatively high off the North Pacific coast. A trough of low pressure extends from the Gulf of California to Assiniboia.

Rain has fallen in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Red River of the South Valley, and in the extreme Northwest.

The temperature has risen in the Missouri Valley and has remained nearly stationery elsewhere.

Fair weather will prevail in the Mississippi Valley, lake regions, and clearing on the Atlantic coast

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	66	52	55
6 A. M.	65	51	55
9 A. M.	65	55	57
12 M.	71	55	57
3 P. M.	71	54	56
6 P. M.	67	54	56
9 P. M.	66	54	56
12 P. M.	63	53	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55⅞
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1896	68
Corresponding date for last 20 years	67

THIRD AVENUE GRANT VOID

Court of Appeals Invalidates the King's Bridge Extension of the Road.

PERMANENT INJUNCTION GIVEN

The Common Council Exceeded Its Authority in Selling the Franchise—The Road Restrained from Passing the Clinst and Beekman Properties.

ALBANY, June 8.—By its decision in the cases of Clinst and Beekman against the Third Avenue Railroad of New York the Court of Appeals to-day decided six questions of very great importance, practically making void the King's Bridge extension of the Third Avenue Railroad, upon which it claims to have spent $2,000,000.

The court decides that an attempt to build a railroad upon a public highway without authority is a nuisance, and that the City of New York has no inherent right, independent of legislative permission, to grant a franchise for constructing and maintaining a railroad in the public streets, and therefore no sale of a franchise can be valid unless it was proceeded with in the manner prescribed by the Legislature. The leading objection to the legality of the consent to the granting of the franchise given by the city under the State railroad act is that more than one extension of lines already existing was included in the resolution, and notice of sale, and that the city has no power under the statute to sell more than one at a time. The points in detail are as follows:

1. The Common Council of New York City cannot make a valid sale of more than one extension of an existing railroad at the same sale to be struck off upon one bid when the extensions are separated from each other in such a way that they can only be operated together over the lines of an existing road.

2. A sale made in this way vested no right in the Third Avenue Railroad to build any of the extensions above One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, on the King's Bridge Road.

3. The Common Council has no power to impose as a condition of consent to the sale of an extension that the railroad shall pay into the City Treasury a sum of money in cash within a certain time, in addition to the percentage of gross receipts bid by it upon such sale.

4. The sale of the franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad was void, and vests no right to build such extensions.

5. The condition in the Common Council resolution that not more than 5 cents shall be charged for a continuous ride on the Third Avenue line only to or from the extension is valid.

6. But if the Common Council did not make such a distinction for fares on extended lines the grant would even then be invalid.

In addition to its decision that the road's grant is void as relates to the extension, the

room house kept by Mrs. Keery, at 117 West Forty-seventh Street. For several years prior to his death he had not been on friendly terms with his relatives, and it is stated that he declared that none of them would receive $1 of his fortune. Mrs. Keery averred that he made a will in her favor about September, 1884. She declares that she saw the will, and that Mr. Dimon told her to read it carefully, as he intended that she should have all of his property, and that he did not intend that his relatives should get $1 of it.

He did not believe that any one living could break it, as it was so short and to the point. After his death, Mrs. Keery secured permission from the court for an inspection of the contents of boxes in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and the American Safe Deposit Company, but no will could be found. She said that the will had been lost or destroyed by accident or design.

CIVIL SERVICE DECISION.

Motion to Reopen the Brooklyn Case Dismissed by the Court of Appeals in Saratoga.

ALBANY, June 8.—The Court of Appeals, in Saratoga, to-day handed down a decision dismissing the motion made to reopen the Brooklyn civil service case in the decision of which Judge Haight wrote the prevailing opinion, making more open the confidential non-competitive class.

The original suit was dismissed by the Court of Appeals on April 20 last, after having been sustained by both the Supreme Court of this department and the Appellate Division. Justice Haight's opinion was concurred in by Justices Bartlett, Martin, and Vann. Two dissenting opinions were handed down at the same time, one by Justice Gray, Chief Justice Andrews concurring, and another by Justice O'Brien.

The motion to reopen was asked for by Edward M. Shepard, J. Warren Green, and Henry Youge, counsel for the plaintiffs.

Edward M. Shepard, speaking yesterday of the decision of the Court of Appeals, said:

"This decision definitely ends this litigation. In view of the importance of the Constitutional question, it is the duty of the plaintiffs and their counsel to resubmit the question to the court with the idea that even if they could not reverse their decision they might at least restate the Constitutional situation. Whether they have done so or not I do not know. Until I do know I cannot say whether their action today at Saratoga is satisfactory or unsatisfactory."

CIVIL SERVICE CASE ENDED.

Denial by Court of Appeals Terminates the Litigation.

Mr. Edward M. Shepard, who fought the case in the interest of civil service reform, and who made the application for a reargument, was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES and asked if he purposed taking any further action in the matter.

"The denial by the Court of Appeals," he said, "of the motion for a reargument, I assume, terminates the civil service litigation. The questions involved are of the first consequence to the wellbeing of the State. It was clearly the duty of the plaintiffs and their counsel to submit to the four majority Judges of the Court of Appeals their criticisms upon the prevailing opinion. Not so much upon the correctness or incorrectness of the decision, but upon the effect of the decision upon other questions not distinctly presented to the court.

"The motion for a reargument was made not only because it was supposed that the motion might properly be granted, but in order that the court might make such expression as further consideration might seem to render proper. Whether the court has delivered a further opinion, I do not yet know."

CITY GARDENERS' EXHIBIT.

A Rare Show of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables at the American Institute.

Before going to the country for the Summer to entertain city friends on their farms, the members of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute yesterday closed their series of monthly meetings with an exhibition of flowers, vegetables, and forced fruit. The display was made in their rooms in the Institute Building on West Thirty-eighth Street. The meetings have been attended by prominent New Yorkers, who have also displayed many choice specimens from their country places.

Within the rooms of the club yesterday were arranged so many floral exhibits that they formed a veritable sea of gaudy colors, and the air was oppressively heavy with perfume. In an adjoining room was an exhibition of strawberries grown by gardeners of the vicinity, and in the hall outside the clubrooms was an overflow collection of garden flowers.

Among the exhibits of strawberries were four plates of berries averaging ten to twelve to the quart, sent in from the country seat of Cornelius N. Bliss, at Oceanic, N. J. J. C. Williams of Montclair, N. J., showed samples of seven varieties averaging twelve to the quart, and T. J. Dwyer of Cornwall, N. Y., contributed twenty-eight varieties grown on his premises. A new variety of strawberry that matures very late in the season attracted much attention. It was the exhibit of W. D. Barnes of Middlehope, N. Y.

From the farm of William Rockefeller at Tarrytown, N. Y., were shown two bunches of hothouse black Hamburg grapes, each bunch the size of a man's head and each grape as large as a walnut. Heads of lettuce and plates of forced tomatoes were sent from H. McK. Twombly's farm in Madison, N. J., and several plates of peas, not grown under cover, were exhibited from the acres of M. R. Cook of Bayonne, N. J.

Much of the space devoted to the floral display was pre-empted by large and brilliant peonies, one exhibitor having sent 120 varieties. Other tables were reserved for numerous kinds of hardy and herbaceous flowers, and there was an extensive display of wild flowers, fifty varieties of which were sent from the garden of Oakes Ames of North Easton, Mass. Twenty-three vases were filled with a variety of orchids in the blooms of which sell readily for a dollar apiece. They were exhibited by C. G. Roebling of Trenton.

"Roses and Strawberries" was the subject for discussion before the club, under the guidance of President F. M. Hexamer. John D. May, an enthusiastic gardener from Summit, N. J., said, touching roses: "Look out that they are not cultivated too much. It is just as bad as too much education for children." J. C. Williams of Montclair, N. J., also spoke on the subject, as did James Wood of Mount Kisco, N. Y., President of the Hudson Valley Horticultural Society, who asserted that there were no six varieties of strawberries that could be raised in any locality. Soil that is good for one variety is bad for another, he claimed, and to find the peculiar requirement of each variety is one of the difficulties that beset the strawberry gardener. Mr. Wood also urged higher cultivation of the berries to develop flavor and size.

No other exhibition will be given by the Farmers' Club until they participate in the fair of the American Institute, to be held in Madison Square Garden from Sept. 20 to Nov. 4. Then they will have an extensive display of fruits, nuts, vegetables, and cereals.

Employes' Annual Picnic.

The employes of Hackett, Carhart & Co. will have their twelfth annual picnic on the afternoon and evening of the 12th inst., at Benner's Ridgewood Grove on Long Island. There will be a display of fireworks during the evening. The proceeds of the picnic will be devoted to the employes' Mutual Aid Fund.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(Record of fires from 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 Tuesday night.)

5:10 A. M.—158 Chrystie Street; Max Rosenblum; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—25 Park Row; Dennott's restaurant; damage slight.

5 P. M.—47 Clinton Street; David Zanbensky; damage, $5.

8 P. M.—29 Avenue A; Samuel Fisher and others; damage, $2,000.

8:35 P. M.—377 Hudson Street; George Vogt; damage slight.

9:10 P. M.—129 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Frank Latio; damage, $20.

9:15 P. M.—204 and 206 West Eighty-first Street; Kate Stanley; damage, $10.

10:25 P. M.—25 Jefferson Street; Lewis Trapinson; damage, $25.

10:40 P. M.—50 Norfolk Street; Morris Gold; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAIRO, Ill., June 8.—Fire to-day destroyed $80,000 worth of property, including the new Baptist Church and annex, the Halliday Warehouse and contents, Glynn's transfer stables, with twenty-six head of horses, and several dwellings. The property was only partly insured.

CALHOUN'S REPORT ON CUBA

The President Deeply Interested in the Special Commissioner's Account of the Island.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW TO-DAY

Gen. Lee's Report in Washington, but the Official Seals Not Yet Broken and the Contents Not Yet Known.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—W. J. Calhoun of Illinois, the Special Commissioner sent to Cuba by President McKinley, arrived from New York this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He went immediately to the State Department, where Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, was awaiting him, and together they proceeded to the White House. They were shown into the Cabinet room, where President McKinley and Judge Day listened to Mr. Calhoun's description of the situation in the war-ridden island and to the conclusions reached by him.

Judge Day declined to be interviewed tonight on the subject of the conference further than to say it was very interesting. Mr. Calhoun likewise preferred not to talk of the interview further than to say that he had reported to the President what he had seen and heard. Mr. Calhoun has an appointment to meet the President in the morning, when he will again go over his impressions. Mr. Calhoun will not go to Nashville with the President as he was expected to do, but will leave for his home in Illinois probably to-morrow, and if necessary will visit here after the President returns from Nashville.

The report of Consul General Lee on the Ruiz case, Assistant Secretary Day said tonight, had not been received by the State Department. The report, however, is in the city, having been brought here by Mr. Fishback, the secretary who accompanied Mr. Calhoun on his Havana trip. Mr. Calhoun expressed great surprise at the publication of what purported to be Gen. Lee's report this morning. He said the document had been sealed in Consul General Lee's office in the regular official way and delivered to Mr. Fishback, who brought it to New York and to Washington. He was unable to understand how it could have become public.

Mr. Calhoun talked with less freedom than characterized his interviews while in New York. He complained that some of these had been exaggerated, and had made him say what he had not uttered. The Commissioner carefully refrained from expressing any opinion as to the probable policy of the President in acting on the Cuban question, declaring that he had been to the island simply to learn facts and to report what he had seen and heard. This he had done.

If he has formed any opinion regarding the Ruiz case, Mr. Calhoun politely declined to indicate it when he was seen. Of the prospects of the continuation of the war, the condition of suffering Americans, and Gen. Lee's firm attitude as an American representative, Mr. Calhoun spoke in terms similar to those he used in his published interviews.

MINISTER DE LOME'S DENIAL.

Has Not Advised Spain to Recall Captain General Weyler.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish Minister here, characterizes as absurd reports that he has advised his Government to withdraw Capt. Gen. Weyler from his command in Cuba. The Minister pointed out that it would not be within his province to advise his Government as to the lines of its policy concerning any country outside of the United States, to which he is accredited.

If the Government of the United States had any suggestions to make as to the conduct of affairs in Cuba, it would, if it followed the usual custom of diplomatic exchanges, make its representations to the Spanish Government through the United States Minister to Madrid, Mr. Taylor.

SPANIARDS IN A FERMENT.

Agitation Against the Crown Expected to Subside.

MADRID, June 8.—The abullitions of the Liberals and dissident Conservatives do not abate, but the leaders are doing their best to check the agitation in favor of demonstrations against the Crown because of the decision in behalf of Señor Canovas. The Conservatives are confident that the excitement will subside when the public recognizes how serious would be the disadvantages of a sudden change of policy, and that the immediate recall of Capt. Gen. Weyler would paralyze operations in Cuba until his successor could have time to develop a new plan.

8,000 CUBANS WELL ARMED.

Thousands of Others Unarmed or Having Machetes in the Camps.

HAVANA, Via KEY WEST, Fla., June 8.—After months passed in compiling data, which is confirmed by competent, well-informed, impartial parties, the correspondent of The Associated Press is able to announce that in the country comprised between Cape San Antonio, Pinar del Rio, and the Jucaro-Moron military line of the Province of Puerto Principe, there are 8,000 insurgents well armed with rifles and sub-divided into small bands. The latter live during the best part of the year in the woods and mountains. Besides these bands there are many thousands of Cuban natives in the insurgent camps who are either unarmed or only armed with machetes. In the "concentrated" towns there are only small numbers of men, the greater part of the inhabitants being women and children.

A certain amount of dissatisfaction is felt among certain battalions of the regular troops on account of the paper money question; but no riots have occurred, and it is believed Capt. Gen. Weyler will shortly settle the monetary question. In the meanwhile the financial question is becoming more depressing.

While Capt. Gen. Weyler was at Placetas recently, the insurgents attacked the town of La Quinta during the night. The insurgents were repulsed with slight losses on both sides.

LAURADA'S CAPTAIN ABSENT.

Unable to Appear at Wilmington for Trial Because of Illness.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8.—The case of Capt. Edward Murphy of the steamship Laurada, charged with violating the neutrality laws by engaging in a filibustering expedition to Cuba, was called in the United States District Court here to-day.

Capt. Murphy, who is ill in a hospital at Jamaica, was under $1,500 bail for his appearance here to-day. Judge Bradford ordered a forfeiture of the bond, but gave counsel for Capt. Murphy until June 22 to file reasons why the order should not be made effective. This disposes of the case until that date.

THREE FRIENDS CASE APPEAL.

United States to Carry the Filibuster Suit to a Higher Court.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The United States will take an appeal from the decision of Judge Locke yesterday in the case of the suspected filibuster Three Friends. As soon as the decision was announced the United States Attorney who had charge of the prosecution telegraphed the facts to the department, recommending an appeal and asking instructions.

The department at once directed that an appeal be taken to the United States Court of Appeals at New Orleans, where, it is expected, the case will be tried at an early date.

TETUAN LIKELY TO STAY.

The Epoca Says He Is Needed on Account of the Negotiations.

MADRID, June 8.—The Epoca, an official organ, says it does not deny the possibility of changes in the Cabinet, adding, however, that it is impossible for the Duke of Tetuan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to resign, in view of the position of the negotiations between Spain and the United States.

THE SILVER REPUBLICANS

Informal, but Largely Attended Conference Held in the City of Chicago Yesterday.

SILVER THE ONLY ISSUE

President Towne Praises the Populists and Advises a General Alliance for the White Metal—Plan of Organization Reported.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Thirty-two States were represented at the first meeting of the Provisional Committee of the National Silver Republican Party, which met in executive session at the Leland Hotel to-day. Besides the committeemen of the various States represented, over a hundred silver Republicans were present from all parts of the country.

The States represented were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and West Virginia.

Promptly at 1 o'clock the meeting was called to order by ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota.

Mr. Towne made an address of considerable length.

"I give you greeting," said he, "upon the auspicious opening of this conference and congratulate you and the great cause wherein we are engaged that so numerous and representative a body of men has gathered from a large majority of States and Territories to participate in the first general council of the silver Republican Party of the United States.

"We are happy also to welcome the inspiring presence of a delegation representing the bimetallic organization of the women of the country whose sympathies are enlisted, as ever, in behalf of justice and humanity."

Republican Help Necessary.

After referring briefly to the circumstances attending and the motives instigating the inception of the movement he spoke of the organization of the Provisional National Committee at the suggestion of the Republican Senators and Congressmen. He said:

"We realize that if this great cause is to succeed in the elections of 1898 and 1900 it can do so only through the addition to the allied armies of 6,000,000 that followed the banner of the joint standard in 1896 or at least some hundreds of thousands of Republicans of that contest.

"We have other plans, or may have, and we believe in other things also, but the restoration of silver as basic or primary money along with gold is the first engrossing object of our activities, and shall remain so until the crescent of promise shall have rounded into the full orb of success.

"The general method of our procedure will be that demanded by the depths of our convictions and the dominant importance of the issue that has moved us. With us the cause is everything. Men and parties sink into relative insignificance. All armies marching to invest the citadel of the gold standard are our allies, all their soldiers our comrades.

"But the sincerity we offer we shall also require. Our allegiance is to the cause alone, and we should as readily abandon an ally who would imperil the cause as we turned from the old Republican Party when it was false to its duties. Our allies must recognize that the present critical situation in American politics signalizes the interaction of forces preparing a realignment of parties.

"It would be useless to deny that social and industrial evolution is shaping for political treatment other questions that will successively ripen for settlement after the monetary reformation shall have been accomplished, and that the underlying principles on which their wise settlement depends are such as naturally to place their achievements in the same hands.

"Many of these have long advocated by that great advance guard, the Populist Party, and some of the most urgent ones are more and more commending themselves to the reason and sympathies of men. Is it too much to expect, or is it injudicious in me to express the hope, that silver Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans may by 1900 be welded into one strong and serviceable instrument in the hands of Providence for the political regeneration of the country and the beginning of reform, restoring the spirit of the Constitution and contributing to the advancement and happiness of mankind?"

After the close of the Chairman's address J. B. Manager of West Virginia was chosen Secretary of the conference. Telegrams of regret were read from Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah and Gen. Warner.

A feature of the opening session was the visit of a delegation of women representing the Women's Bimetallic Union and headed by Mrs. Tillinghast of Cleveland.

At the night session resolutions were adopted as follows:

"Whereas, It is not the province of this committee to anticipate the action of the National convention in the formation of a platform and declaration of principles; but,

Whereas, In order to preclude any basis for either misunderstanding or misrepresentation as to the object of this organization, it is prudent to make known the controling principle of its existence; it therefore

"Resolved, That the Silver Republican Party of the United States favors the immediate establishment of bimetallism by the independent action of the United States through the free coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the clothing of both metals equally with every attribute of full money, with the right to every debtor to choose which coin shall be the basis of payment.

"And resolved, That the achievement of this great object is deemed by us of paramount political importance and shall form the controlling motive of our political action until it is accomplished."

The resolutions were signed by Fred T. Dubois, Idaho, Chairman; J. J. aHrper, Ohio; J. D. Clarkson, Missouri; E. C. Watkins, Michigan; A. J. Mossett, Kentucky; A. M. Stevenson, Colorado; Charles A. Towne, Minnesota, and Ben S. Dean, Secretary, New York.

The Committee on Plans and Organization submitted this report:

First—We recommend the appointment of a National Executive Committee of seven members, including the National Chairman, to be appointed by the Chairman of the National Committee.

Second—That this committee be empowered to take such action as may be necessary in order to fill any vacancies existing or which may exist at any time in the National Committee.

Third—The Executive Committee, with the advice and consent of the National Committee, is authorized to call a National Convention of the Silver-Republican Party to meet at such time and place as they may designate, and to perfect the necessary details therefor.

Fourth—In those States where organizations are not complete, the members of the National Committee for such States shall take such steps under the direction of the National Executive Committee as are necessary to complete such organizations.

Charles A. Towne of Minnesota was elected Permanent Chairman of the National Committee.

The larger part of the evening session was, after the adoption of the resolutions, given up to informal discussion.

LEAVITT ON STRONG AGAIN.

He Says Waring and Roosevelt Were Conspicuous "Successes."

John Brooks Leavitt, at the Citizens' Union meeting at 374½ Grand Street, last night, again referred to some of Mayor Strong's appointees.

He repeated that those of the Mayor's appointees who were chosen solely on their merits were conspicuous successes, while those whom political "pull" had favored were, for the most part, subject to criticism.

He instanced Col. Waring, Theodore Roosevelt, and Police Commissioner Andrews as the successes; and contrasted with them Fire Commissioner La Grange, Corporation Counsel Scott, and Superintendent of Buildings Constable. In speaking of Mr. Constable, he said: "Mr. Constable answered my criticism of him by saying that he would be glad to have me point out an instance of favoritism in his department. I did so at two different times before I ever said anything in public. Since then I have received letters from people telling me of other cases. I am going to investigate them, and if there is anything in them I certainly will inform the gentleman."

Seth Low's letter, in Mr. Leavitt's opinion, makes any deal or combination of the Citizens' Union with the "rotten, corrupt, disreputable, and fraudulent Republican organization" impossible.

WELCOME FOREIGN GUESTS

Commercial Delegates from Mexico, Central and South America Now in the City.

THE FORMAL RECEPTION TO-DAY

A Large Committee of Representative Business Men Waited for Them in Jersey City, Where They Arrived Shortly Before Midnight—Programme of Entertainment.

It was upon a most inhospitable night that the merchants from Mexico and Central and South America, who are visiting the United States as delegates from the leading commercial bodies of their countries, were welcomed to the metropolis of North America. Seldom has such a dreary night as that of yesterday been known here at this season of the year, with its cold, misty rain and wind. The visitors were due in Jersey City from Washington at 11:10 P. M., and the following named gentlemen had been named a Committee of Reception to meet them there:

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, Chairman, and Col. Augustus G. Paine, William Barbour, John D. Crimmins, Aaron Weil, Gen. L. A. McAlpin, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Charles H. Webb, K. Mandell, Richard Deeves, Aristides Martinez, J. M. Motley, Woodbury Langdon, H. G. Guimaraes, W. H. Parsons, Jr., J. H. Steadman, Richard Weinacht, Ernesto de Zaldo, E. S. A. de Lima, Stewart Hartshorn, Col. Eugene L. Duval, Walter C. Gilson, R. A. C. Smith, and Frank S. Gardner.

The committee was not a fair weather one, and many of its members were in the Pennsylvania Railroad station, in Jersey City, half an hour before the train was due. Ex-Mayor Schieren was conspicuous among them for his activity in seeing that everything was in readiness.

The train, a special one from Washington, was only a minute or so late. After greetings and introductions, the visiting party was escorted aboard a Pennsylvania ferryboat for Twenty-third Street, where carriages were in waiting to take its members to the Waldorf. At the hotel there was no ceremony of any kind, the guests being tired and in need of rest preparatory to the enjoyment of to-day's programme.

The Delegates.

The delegates and their countries are:

Argentina—Carlos Lix Klett and Coolidge P. Roberts, Buenos Ayres.

Brazil—Fernando Mendez de Almeida, Arthur S. Hitchings, and J. Cordeiro de Graca, Rio de Janeiro; Ignacio Nerz da Fonseca, Pernambuco; A. Da Costa, Joas Pereira, and C. Nay, Para.

Chile—Guillermo Gesswein and Carlos Rogers, Santiago.

Colombia—J. N. Recuero, Felix Ehrnan, and Gerardo Lewis, Panama; Louis Gieseken, Barranquilla, Joaquin Pombo, Cartagena.

Costa Rica—Roberto Hernandez, Alejandro Canton, and Manro Fernandez, San José.

Peru—Calixto Pfeiffer, Pablo La Rosa, and Alejandro Garland, Lima.

Salvador—Federico Mejia, San Salvador.

Uruguay—P. de Murguiondo, Montevideo.

Venezuela—Antonio E. Delfino, Caracas.

Mexico—Jesus de Icaza, Fernando Ferrari Perez, Everardo Hegewisch, Julio Limantour, J. Poniatowski, Ignacio Aguirre, City of Mexico; Antonio V. Hernandez, Adolfo Zambrano, and J. K. Robertson, Monterey; Federico Kunhardt, Manuel Corcuera, and Rafael de la Mora, Guadelajara; Ignacio Carranza and Enrique Sanchez, Tlaxcala; Francisco Rendon, Vera Cruz; Emilio Rabasa, Chiapas; E. G. Canton and E. Cantillo, Merida; Eduardo Donde, Jalapa.

British Guiana—G. H. Richter, Demerara.

There were several women and children in the party. The men are a fine looking body, and most of them wore the conventional dress of this country. Accompanying them were Dr. W. B. Wilson, William Harper, Dr. Gustav Niederlein, C. A. Green, George W. Fishback, Gen. L. D. Level, and D. N. Harper of Philadelphia.

Paul Zilling of Stuttgart, Germany, Director of the Commercial Museum in that city, and James H. Harper of Manchester, England, are also of the party.

Committee of Entertainment.

The joint Committee on Entertainment of the visiting merchants will be presided over by ex-Mayor Schieren. Mayors Strong, New York; Wurster, Brooklyn; Hoos, Jersey City, and Seymour, Newark, and William Berri, President of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, are honorary members. George E. Armstrong is Treasurer and Frank S. Gardner, Secretary.

William R. Grace is Chairman of the Executive Committee, the other members of which are William Brookfield, E. S. A. de Lima, Charles T. Hughes, Benjamin Atha, W. C. Redfield, Charles A. Moore, F. G. Bourne, Edward R. Ladew, E. W. Bliss, Allan Macnaughtan, A. Lattmann, Edwin A. McAlpin, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Henry Dalley, jr., Edward Eyre, and John R. Van Wormer.

On the Banquet Committee, of which William Brookfield is Chairman, are: E. S. A. de Lima, J. M. Ceballos, Oscar S. Straus, E. W. Bliss, Henry P. Booth, A. Lattmann, Allan Macnaughtan, T. Bradley Strong, F. B. Thurber, Ludwig Nissen, Whitelaw Reid, Charles E. Bigelow, R. W. Bloomingdale, Richard Watson Gilder, R. A. C. Smith, Walter C. Gilson, Edwin A. McAlpin, William Berri, Lowell M. Palmer, John R. Van Wormer, William W. Appleton, William J. Coombs, John W. Harper, S. V. Boyne.

On the Finance Committee are the following: George E. Armstrong, Chairman; William Jay Schieffelin, Robert Hoe, Charles R. Flint, Richard Butler, Gen. E. L. Molineux, William McCarroll, Ludwig Nissen, J. A. Walker, L. M. Palmer, Charles G. Spier, George W. Crossman, Augustus G. Paine, Edward A. Drake, Jordan L. Mott, Gustav H. Schwab, and Charles A. Schieren.

The Programme To-day.

The programme for to-day is announced as follows:

10 A. M.—Leave the Waldorf in carriages, escorted by the Day Committee and a mounted squad of police. Charles A. Schieren will be in charge.

10:30 A. M.—Reception by Mayor Strong in the Governor's Room, City Hall.

11:30 A. M.—Visit the Produce Exchange and Maritime Exchange.

12:15 P. M.—Visit the Coffee Exchange.

1:00 P. M.—Visit the Stock Exchange.

1:30 P. M.—Luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce.

2:30 P. M.—Embark on the steamboat Cygnus, Pier 1, North River, for a sail on the rivers and bay, landing at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and North River. Carriages will there be taken for Grant's Tomb, and thence through Central Park to the Waldorf.

Evening—At clubs and places of amusement.

The members of the Day Committee are Col. A. G. Paine, E. H. Conklin, A. G. Mills, Aaron Weil, H. G. Guimaraes, A. Lattman, E. S. A. de Lima, Ernesto de Zaldo, Aristides Martinez, Richard Weinacht, W. Rhinelander Stewart, C. H. Webb, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Philip Rhinelander, E. R. Ladew, C. B. Mitchell, George F. Perkins, George R. Gibson, W. C. Gilson, George L. Duval, R. A. C. Smith, F. B. Thurber, William Brookfield, H. Sielcken, and Major J. Frederick Ackerman.

The Mayor's Aides.

W. R. Grace is Chairman of the committee that will assist the Mayor in the reception in the Governor's room, and the other members are the following:

Smith Ely, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Hugh J. Grant, Thomas F. Gilroy, Franklin Edson, Jordan L. Mott, Oscar S. Straus, Frank S. Witherbee, Edward A. Drake, John G. Dunscomb, Charles H. Stout, Gen. Samuel Thomas, J. Seaver Page, John Jeroloman, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, John R. Van Wormer, G. Waldo Smith, C. N. Bliss, W. Bayard Cutting, J. G. Cannon, Henry W. Cannon, William E. Dodge, Charles E. Bigelow, D. P. Morse, John A. McCall, Irving R. Fisher, Richard Watson Gilder, William Berri, Seth Low, Charles R. Flint, Salem H. Wales, Seth M. Milliken, Gen. E. C. O'Brien, August Belmont, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Howard Carroll, Darwin R. James, Col. H. B. Moore, jr., Marcellus Hartley, Amzi L. Barber, Frederick B. Dalzell, Seth L. Keeney, and Clarence A. Henriques.

To-morrow the guests will view Brooklyn Bridge and witness an exhibition of the Fire Department at Battery Place, besides visiting some manufacturing establishments and taking luncheon at the Wool Exchange. In the evening they will be entertained at the Waldorf at a banquet. Friday will be New Jersey day, and Saturday Brooklyn day.

The merchants will be made welcome during their stay in this city by the following clubs: New York Athletic, Engineers', Lotos, Deutsche Verein, Union League, Catholic, and Produce Exchange.

It Is Helping Her

Husband Has Been Cured and Now His Wife is Taking Hood's.

MARLBORO, N. Y.—"I was troubled with a dull aching pain in my right kidney for nearly a year, and I also had palpitation of the heart. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking this medicine and since then I have never been troubled with either of these complaints. My wife is now taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for salt rheum, and it is helping her very much." H. B. SCOTT.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

TO ANNUL A CITY GOVERNMENT

Action Brought to Declare Asbury Park's Municipality Unconstitutional.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 8.—The constitutionality of the city government of Asbury Park is attacked. R. T. and W. B. Stout, representing a score of prominent business men, went before Chief Justice Magee to-day and had a writ of quo warranto issued. It is returnable in the Supreme Court at Trenton on June 28.

Ex-Mayor Tenbroeck and the members of the City Council are made the defendants.

The Messrs. Stout believe they will be successful in knocking out the City Government, and make invalid all the acts of its officers. The lawyers point to the law which requires that notice of intention to introduce special or local bills shall be given in a newspaper for at least four weeks prior to the convening of the Legislature. This it now appears Asbury Park has neglected to do, and instead had the notice published for four weeks before the introduction of the bill.

The Messrs. Stout, in support of their claim, refer to Article 4, Section 7, Paragraph 9, of the Constitution of the State, and to the law approved Jan. 26, 1876, prescribing that notices be given of applications to the Legislature for laws when notice is required by the Constitution. If the Supreme Court declares the city law unconstitutional it will create a sad state of affairs in Asbury Park and will open the way for litigation lasting many months.

PARRICIDE IN BARBOURSVILLE.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., June 8.—The Rev. Berry Lawson, a Methodist divine of this county, was shot and instantly killed this morning by his fifteen-year-old son Isham. The father whipped the boy Sunday for some slight offense and he left home. The parricide came back in the little fellow's heart, and he returned home this morning, and finding his father in a cornfield slipped up behind him and blew his head from his shoulders with a shotgun. The youthful parricide escaped.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. John S. Hanscom, Commodore George Dewey, Commander C. H. Davis, Lieut. N. Sargent, Chief Engineer C. R. Roelke, Commander W. H. Brownson, United States Navy, here from Washington to inspect torpedo practice; Samuel Russell, Middletown, Conn.

ASTOR—D. D. Newkirk, Monticello; Nathan C. Osgood, Boston; Charles A. Lewis, Charles K. Chute, Philadelphia; William L. King, Attleboro; C. H. Wardell, Buffalo; E. L. Spencer, Providence; O. K. Ingersoll, Washington; H. C. Ogden, Wheeling; C. Macheas, Fiji Islands; Charles E. Jacob, Dublin; Capt. Larsen, Copenhagen; Dr. Christian Jausson, Clinton, Iowa.

BARTHOLDI—Frank J. Horton, Hartford; William F. Roberts; Saranac Lake; F. Montgomery, Cleveland; I. Farrale, New Zealand.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—Edward D. Deming, Boston; S. T. Billingsly, Savannah; W. Dickhuth, Hamburg; D. H. Bingham, Springfield; Tristram Campbell, Boston; H. G. Douglass, Washington; J. B. Earle, Manchester; James and J. Lawson Ramsaye, Holyoke; F. H. Breyfogle, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles L. and William M. Lovering, Taunton; F. C. Perry, Boston; E. J. Holbrook, Yonkers; J. Bushnell, Morristown; J. W. Gephart, Bellefonte.

CAMBRIDGE—B. C. Howe, Chicago.

DEVONSHIRE—A. C. Horton, Tarrytown; Charles B. Roberts, Philadelphia; F. Bennett, Boston; J. L. Doris, Baltimore; L. W. Woodbury, Boston.

ENDICOTT—S. A. Madura, Panama; John Walter Best, New Haven.

EVERETT—Henry M. Field, Stockbridge; D. A. Orr, Harrisburg; C. C. and Willard Lester, Saratoga; W. L. Brock, Toronto; John A. Roebling, Trenton; J. D. Wallace, Stroudsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Holyoke; S. A. Burden, Fall River; Col. Lechie, London, England; Ezra Rust, Saginaw, Mich.

GERLACH—H. A. Bronard, Chicago.

GILSEY—R. Scott, Glasgow; H. R. Ritchie, St. Paul; H. C. Silsbee, Elmira; George F. Horton, Chicago.

GRAND—W. L. Otis, Cleveland; W. H. Starbuck, Chicago; E. R. Fleicher, St. Albans; Lieut. Charles Wilcox, United States Army; William Goold, London, England; J. C. Morgan, Saranac Lake; Edward Thayer, Pawtucket.

GRAND UNION—J. F. Southron, Frank H. Dow, the Rev. P. Cuddihy, Dr. Henry Coulter, Boston; F. P. McDonald, W. Thomas, Ontario; C. H. Mason, Chatham; John N. Coe, Meriden; H. L. Wood, Albany; J. W. Congdon, Auburn; Oscar Atwood, New Orleans; E. H. Manning, Syracuse.

HOFFMAN—George Andrew Hamilton, Albany; J. D. De Sola, Montreal; Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia; W. H. Quigg, United States Navy; R. M. Reynolds, Munson, Mass.; John White, Cincinnati; W. D. Hall, Buffalo; C. J. Bolen, W. W. Scranton, Scranton, Penn.; Col. S. Mandelbaum, Governor's Staff, Maryland; Henry King, Baltimore; James Brady, Baltimore; D. Louis Matthez, Charleston.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Arthur Ely, Chicago; G. W. Willis, Cincinnati; Mrs. W. Q. Gresham, William K. Kerr, Owen F. Addis, E. M. Phelps, Chicago; J. H. Pearson, Philadelphia; W. Dodge, Buffalo; A. S. Worthington, Washington; E. Hewes, Wilmington; H. McA. Shannon, Manchester, England; W. B. Speir, Glens Falls; Robert L. Drake, Syracuse; Edward E. Swift, Norfolk, H. E. Gale, Haverhill; A. B. Welsh, Southbridge; Edward Dinkelspiel, New Kensington, Penn.; George P. Dodge, Chicago; Dr. R. H. Hoeffner, Rochester.

IMPERIAL—G. P. Richardson, Chicago; D. C. Robinson, Elmira; Alexander Melrose, Adelaide, Australia; S. H. Wagner, New Haven; B. W. Jacobs and Delano Luce, Pittsburg; E. F. Watson, Bridgeport; H. E. Hall, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—C. William Chappell, Oneida; W. P. Halliday, Cairo, Ill.; Wilfred Hobson, Sheffield, England; A. W. Brown, Cleveland; J. M. Dexter, Daniel Denney, Boston; William Strong Post, Hartford; George D. Westen, Pueblo, Col.; Jay O. Moss, Saginaw; Edward S. Winter, Jamaica; G. H. Jay, Oswego; David B. Corse, C. E. Morrow, Chicago; J. S. Watkins, Richmond, Va.; E. A. Craig, William Hamilton, Pittsburg.

MARLBOROUGH—C. L. Woolworth, Castleton; J. C. Davis, Philadelphia; W. S. Wheatfield, Baltimore; Hiland Williams, Newburg; Sterne Harrison, Hongkong.

METROPOLE—H. G. Taggart, Goshen; Edward F. Pierce, Springfield; H. C. Parsons, Hartford; James Deyster, Utica.

MORTON—H. B. Lovett, Baltimore; Walter S. Hilcox, Detroit; J. H. Brown, Boston; H. D. Cole, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—C. R. Noyes, United States Army; E. R. Brainerd, M. Willing, Chicago; J. D. Morgan, Washington; M. Spence, York, England; A. Sparr, Chicago; Senator N. N. Stranahan, Fulton; the Rev. H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia; R. P. Spencer, Deep River; W. H. Underwood, Buffalo; S. V. A. Hunter, Boston; Robert Hartshorne, Highlands, N. J.

NETHERLAND—J. B. Sawyer, Philadelphia; William J. Tewkesbury, Chicago; Nash Rockwood, Saratoga; Henry Heywood, Gardner; John O. Mills, Waterbury; A. W. Whipple, Kansas City.

NORMANDIE—C. D. Boss, New London; C. L. Allen, Worcester; H. Neil Wilson, Pittsfield; S. E. Lebeck, Scranton.

PARK AVENUE—H. S. Bingham, Bennington, Vt.; S. S. Green, New Milford, Conn.; the Rev. James Otis Deaniston, State College, Pennsylvania; Dr. J. A. Dibrell, Dr. J. H. Southall, Little Rock; Bishop William R. Nicholson, Philadelphia; the Rev. W. A. Alrich, Perryman, Md.; E. M. Murray, Chicago.

PLAZA—A. Houghton, the Rev. W. C. Roberts, Corning; J. S. Morton, Portland; Robert A. Gardiner, East Hampton, L. I.; A. M. Squires, New Jersey.

SAVOY—J. A. Mayers, Barbados, West Indies; James M. Lambert, Philadelphia.

ST. CLOUD—United States Minister Charles Burdette Hart, Wheeling, West Va., en route to his post at Bogota; H. S. Beebe, Philadelphia; Col. W. F. Beasley, North Carolina; R. H. White, Boston; C. G. Gardiner, Springfield.

ST. DENIS—The Rev. Canon Pilot, St. John, N. B.; E. W. Buckley, Sharon, Conn.; C. F. Nesbit, Washington;

THE COAL TRUST INQUIRY

Arguments Before Judge Chester as to Whether the Investigation Can Be Legally Conducted.

COURT'S DECISION RESERVED

Counsel for the Railway Presidents Argue the Unconstitutionality of the Law—Attorney General Hancock Shows that This Has No Bearing.

ALBANY, June 8.—Judge Chester, in Chambers this morning, opened at 10 o'clock the hearing in the application of the counsel for the Presidents of the various coal railroads to vacate an order directing the examination of such Presidents before a referee. There appeared in support of the motion, David McClure, for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, representing President Sloan; R. W. De Forest, for the New Jersey Central, representing President Maxwell; John B. Kerr, for the Ontario and Western, representing President Fowler, and Messrs. Wilcox and Carr, for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, representing President Olyphant. The Attorney General's office was represented by Attorney General Hancock, Deputy Attorney General Davies, and Special Counsel Fiero. The pleas of the counsel for the railroad Presidents were very similar in tone and character.

Mr. Wilcox opened and was followed by the others. The arguments involved the Constitutionality of the law to quite a large extent. The principal points urged in favor of vacating the stay were:

For Vacating the Stay.

The order for the appearance and examination of the persons named should be vacated because the petition on which it was granted was and is insufficient to justify the order made. The right to enter upon and conduct an investigation, inquisitorial in its character, is so contrary to our notions of personal security, and is attended with such possible danger, it should only be exercised in a clear case, and then under suitable restrictions. The private affairs of the citizen are sheltered from inquiry by the Constitution, and such procedure as may result in the invasion of that right of privacy should be condemned.

The petition or application amounts to nothing, and it is clearly insufficient for such an order.

The allegation as to a combination, and that the persons named knew something about it, is the information and belief of the petitioner, without a fact to support it. Such an allegation is of no avail. The facts showing the occasion for the application must be stated.

When the combination was entered into is not stated, yet the time of its making is material because no law making it illegal antedates the statute of 1897. Where it was entered into we are not informed, yet that is of consequence because it is difficult to see how the Legislature of the State of New York can make a combination entered into in another State, where it is not prohibited illegal. Nor are we advised either in terms or by implication who are or were the parties to it, yet it would seem the court should have some information on that subject before authorizing an investigation.

Combination Not Accused.

Nor are we told that this combination will produce a monopoly, will prevent competition, or will restrict the free pursuit of any lawful business.

This procedure is new. If it is to be sustained at all, what is here done and decided will become a precedent for other like orders, and it is needful that all proper and suitable limitations, restrictions, and requirements be now established as prerequisites to the exercise of the power granted. The security of the citizen in his private business affairs is not to be lightly disturbed, nor should it be made easy for prosecution to make use of the garb of legitimate inquiry. The danger is great, however much the exercise of this power is limited and restrained. It should not be increased or added to by ignoring requirements and limitations that will be of value in preserving the constitutional rights of the citizen and which have ever been regarded and maintained as of the greatest importance to that end.

The law under which this application was made had been in existence but five days when the order was granted. No prior law can be found which makes the combinations as are hinted at here illegal.

That portion of the act of 1897 which authorizes an investigation under the order of a Supreme Court Justice in advance of any action pending or about to be commenced cannot be sustained as a valid exercise of legislative power. It offends the Constitution in three respects:

First—An imposing on the judiciary duties not judicial in their character.

Second—In depriving the citizen of his Constitutional right to remain silent when speech may tend to convict of crime without affording him the absolute immunity he is entitled to.

Third—In making certain provisions of law applicable without embodying the law, but leaving it as a matter of discretion to the applicant for an order.

Argument Against Vacating.

As against any delay or vacating of the orders granted and in support of the constitutionality of the act, J. Newton Fiero, for the Attorney General, argued that the Attorney General was not upon any reasonable construction of the act obliged to state that he proposed to or may bring action or proceeding, but simply that he may summon witnesses to ascertain whether he believes he may be justified in beginning such action. The fact that the statement of an alleged combination is made upon information and belief does not affect the validity of the application nor the right of the Court to grant an order. The petition does not set forth facts because the Attorney General has not possession of absolute knowledge in the matter. If, as the defendants claim, the allegations not being made enough in detail are a bar to prosecution, why the Legislature has failed signally in accomplishing its object of giving a simple and direct method of procedure. Such conclusion involves an absurdity. The act was Constitutional. It did not infringe upon personal rights any more than did any law requiring witnesses to give testimony.

During the argument David McClure argued in part as follows in relation to all sorts of combines:

"The arguments which are advanced in regard to railroads competing, and the ruinous competition resulting from such competition, must apply to any other branch of business. Competition resulting in the extinction of certain of the competitors will result eventually in either a monopoly in the hands of the survivor, or, if there be more than one survivor, in largely increased prices of the commodity dealt in.

"It must be assumed that persons, whether natural or artificial, engaged in business, are so engaged for the purpose of making profit, and that when they cease to make profit they will cease doing business. On the other hand, if the profits are more than reasonable, others will be induced to enter the fields as competitors. The matter thus eventually adjusts itself. It is much better for the public that all parties who are engaged in any business should enter into a contract restricting within reasonable bounds competition than to allow them to begin an open warfare which might apparently benefit the public for a short time, but would ultimately result in great loss to the public.

Validity of Contract Defined.

"It will not do for the courts to confess their inability to determine what is a contract which places a reasonable restraint upon competition, and then to pronounce that all such contracts are invalid. If the contract which has been entered into between individuals or corporations would otherwise be valid, the Legislature cannot declare simply by its flat that such contract is invalid. If it can be held that because in certain events contracts restraining competition are invalid, therefore the Legislature can declare all such contracts to be invalid, regardless of the conditions surrounding them, it must follow that the Legislature could likewise declare invalid any contract which is now held to be perfectly proper and reasonable. Up to the point where a contract of this character ceases to be reasonable it is just as valid as any other kind of contract, and no distinction can be made between contracts of different kinds for such purposes as those of the act in question.

"We say, therefore, that these acts infringe the rights of citizens guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the State of New York, and by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and deprive them of their rights as individuals, and of their liberty and property without due process of law."

It was 12:30 o'clock before Mr. Fiero began to speak, as against the proposition to vacate. After alluding to the portion of his brief already printed, he made some caustic observations about the constitutionality of the act. He said that there was absolutely no need to inject that question at this time, and it was merely done for the purpose of bewildering the Court. There was no doubt now that such a question would come up, but it could be later on. Such a question had no bearing upon the one now before the Court.

Mr. Hancock Waxes Sarcastic.

Attorney General Hancock spoke briefly. He said that it was really very pathetic the way the counsel for the coal road Presidents asked for relief for the poor. It was a new rôle, and a peculiar one for counsel to be put in, and the Court should be asked to excuse their awkwardness in the characters. Seriously, he believed that this court had no right to construe this law, except in the way that the Legislature intended to have it considered in connection with the circumstances that were alleged and allowed to have prevailed, demanding its passage and still believed to be in existence.

The bill, he admitted, was, in some of its features, extraordinary, but there were extraordinary conditions to reach, and this measure sought to reach them. It was not abrogating anybody's personal liberty.

Here the court took a recess for luncheon.

At the afternoon session Mr. McClure of the railroad counsel devoted his attention to what he termed the extraordinary power given the referee under the act. He said:

"What is proposed by the present act is this: It is proposed to use a Judge of a court, or somebody appointed by a Judge of a court, giving to him extraordinary powers of inquiry and the right of punishment for contempt for the purpose of aiding the Attorney General of the State in performing a duty which is exclusively incident to his office. The Attorney General of the State is not a member of the judicial department of the Government; he is an executive officer.

Inquiry Not a Judicial Action.

"This present proceeding is not pending in a court. The act does not give to any court power in the premises. The proceeding as contemplated by the act is brought before a Judge, and the Judge's duty is little more than that of an amanuensis, under the act as it is now drawn, he not having even the power to punish for contempt. While the act gives to a referee the express power to punish a witness for contempt, it is silent with reference to the power of the Judge to punish. The Judge is acting merely as a clerk to the Attorney General. We submit that it can never be the function of a Judge or a court to assist in the taking of testimony for the use of the Attorney General when no action or proceeding is pending in court, when none may ever be pending in court, and when such testimony, after being taken, is not subject to any control of the court.

"An inspection of the cases in the Supreme Court of the United States therein-before referred to will show that this proceeding, so far as it involves the examination of witnesses before suit is brought, is not a judicial proceeding. There are no parties to the proceeding, there is no issue, and there can be no judgment. It, therefore, lacks all the elements that go to make up judicial action. Upon the referee who is thus to act as an amanuensis of the Attorney General under Chapter 383 of the Laws of 1897 is conferred the extraordinary powers of a referee appointed to hear and determine actions enabling him to punish a witness for contempt; whereas, a referee appointed to take testimony under Section 870 and the following of the Code has no such power whatever. All that the latter referee can do is to certify the facts to the Court or a Judge of the court, who must proceed to punish the witness for contempt.

Mr. McClure to the Attorney General.

Mr. McClure created a mild sensation by saying: "It is newspaper talk that the Attorney General was never consulted about these laws, and never saw them until they were signed by the Governor. I have my doubts as to whether he has even seen them yet."

And again: "Why, the Attorney General knows now all that President Sloan knows, or all that he will testify to. You can learn no more by getting him here."

"Do you mean to place that as a matter of record?" inquired Deputy Attorney General Davies.

"Why, certainly. The Attorney General has said that certain things exist, and has demonstrated that he knows even more than President Sloan," replied Mr. McClure sarcastically.

Lewis H. Carr, for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, presented the points first set forth in the early stages of the hearing. He asked what possible right the State of New York had to prosecute certain persons because they protected their property in the State of Pennsylvania.

Special counsel for the Attorney General, Mr. Fiero, said that the counsels' very specious plea for liberty and independence had been a mere subterfuge. In the issuing of these orders the Attorney General had never assumed that the railroad Presidents were criminals, or would be convicted as criminals, but the counsel for the defense had so assumed all through their arguments, and such an assumption could only be made on the theory that their clients were guilty. The Attorney General was assuming that these Presidents were not guilty of any personal connection with any alleged crime, but might be able to give some evidence whereby the State might be put in possession of facts that would aid in protecting its citizens. As to the question of the right of the referee to send any of the Presidents to jail, the question could be appealed, and the referee would have no more right under this law than any other referee.

Referee Ward sat through the entire proceeding. Judge Chester said he would take the papers and briefs, and, considering them carefully, would render a decision. It is generally agreed upon both sides that an appeal will be taken from any decision he may make.

The proceedings before the referee, which are set down for to-morrow morning, will be again adjourned until such time as Justice Chester renders his decision.

COUNTY ORDERED TO PAY.

Decision of An Iowa Court Which Worries Both Parties.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 8.—Both Lyon County, Iowa, and holders of bonds against it are grief-stricken by a Federal court decision rendered by Judge Shiras to-day. The county made bond issues in 1879 and 1885 for $100,000 and $120,000 respectively. It sought to repudiate the first because improperly issued, and the second because $220,000 was over the Constitutional limit of indebtedness.

The Judge says the first issue was illegal. The county was therefore free from debt in 1885, and must pay for the $120,000 batch.

WORK FOR EIGHTY-CENT GAS.

Methods of Chicago People to Force a Trust to Terms.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The gas consolidation bill, having passed the Legislature and been signed by the Governor, the Committee of One Hundred appointed at the recent mass meeting here is about to introduce a blanket gas bill in the council, and in this way force the trust to new terms. It will petition the Council to issue a charter to the "Citizens' Gas Company" to manufacture and sell gas, which shall cost the consumer 80 cents, and in which company the city shall hold one-fourth of the stock.

The organizers of this company are to be prominent citizens, outside of the committee, who will hold the franchise in trust and give it to any new company which will agree to the terms and put up a sufficiently large bond to secure the keeping of the promise.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

American Property Owners in British Columbia Affected by a Bill.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 8.—Mr. McMullen (Liberal) has given notice of a bill to-night which, if it should become law, would affect a large number of Americans now in British Columbia, especially in the Rossland district. The bill provides that persons owning mining claims or properties, inclusive of coal mines, and all persons owning timber limits in Canada, must become residents of the Dominion, if not already British subjects.

The bill could not become a law this session, even if the House were disposed to pass it.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

AMERICAN TOBACCO TRIAL

Four Men Provisionally Accepted as Jurors in the Action for Conspiracy.

OLCOTT AND CHOATE EXAMINE

Some Talesmen Dismissed for Lack of Understanding of the English Language — Knock-Out Questions Tried—Jurors Asked as to Their Favorite Brand of Cigarettes.

The trial of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company upon an indictment for conspiracy, found in May of last year, was begun before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday morning, and when court adjourned for the day four men were in the jury box provisionally.

The men under indictment are James B. Duke, President; William H. Butler, Vice President; Josiah Browne, Secretary; Charles G. Emery, Treasurer, and William A. Marburg, Louis Ginter, George Arents, George W. Gail, Benjamin N. Duke, and George W. Watts, Directors of the company. Of these only Josiah Brown was in court yesterday; he sat with the counsel for the defense—Joseph H. Choate, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, W. W. Fuller, L. Oudin, and Ralph Oakley, the latter two being special counsel for Mr. Emery. Mr. Choate filed for the absent defendants papers giving him and his colleagues powers of attorney to represent them, with the plea of not guilty.

District Attorney Olcott, assisted by Messrs. Carpenter and Hardwicke of his staff, looked after the interests of the prosecution. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Olcott it was agreed not to use the right of peremptory challenge until the jury box should first have been filled.

At the morning session the District Attorney, for the prosecution, and Mr. Choate, for the defense, conducted the examinations of persons summoned for jury duty. The District Attorney's questions were directed to discover if the juror knew any of the defendants and had ever had dealings with them, or if he knew any of the counsel for the defense; whether he knew what a conspiracy is; whether he worked for a corporation that is a trust or has business relations with a trust; whether he had formed any opinion and expressed any as to the merits of the case in hand; whether he had any opinion as to the desirability of trusts, and whether he understood what the duty of a juror is.

Mr. Choate's Line of Queries.

Mr. Choate asked each candidate for the jury box if he knew any of the officers of the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company or its counsel. He called them by name—Frank McCoy, Sigmund Rosenwald, Emil Seidenberg, Rernhard Baron, George B. Lies, and Einstein & Townsend. [The National Company furnished the evidence upon which the American's officers were indicted.] Mr. Choate was careful to ask each person under examination some such question as this:

"If you should find this is a mere contention between the American Tobacco Company and the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, could you do impartial justice between them?"

He also asked the talesman if he had any prejudice against a trust, so called, as such, or any prejudice against tobacco in general and cigarettes in particular.

Joseph Klein of 171 East Sixty-ninth Street, who is a cabinetmaker at 234 East Forty-third Street, passed the ordeal of Mr. Olcott's questions successfully, but came to grief with Mr Choate. First he admitted that he found some difficulty with the English language.

"In general conversation," said he, "when some one come in and speak on politics, I couldn't go along."

He was asked if he had ever read anything about trusts, and replied: "Yes, I read something about trusts. I didn't take much interest in it, because I couldn't tell how far it goes." He could give no definition of a trust, and was excused by consent, apparently much to his surprise.

Passed the Ordeal.

W. W. Dixon, a drug clerk at 155 William Street, answered questions of counsel with ready intelligence, and declared himself to be free from prejudice as to trusts and without preconceived opinions in this case.

"Do you smoke?" asked Mr. Choate.

"Yes, Sir."

"What?"

"Oh, a pipe, cigar, or cigarette."

"Admiral cigarettes?"

"No, Sir. I do not like them."

Mr. Choate beamed upon Mr. Dixon, accepted him, and he went into the box. Admiral cigarettes are made by the National Tobacco Company.

Isaac Spies of 243 East Seventy-first Street, salesman for a wholesale liquor house, was excused by consent. The District Attorney stated the charge against the defendants at length, and asked Mr. Spies if he knew of any good reason why he would not make a good juror to try the case. "I can't tell now; I suppose I can tell after the trial is over," was his disqualifying reply.

Henry M. Dewart of 124 West Ninety-fourth Street, salesman for a commission house in Washington Place, was the second man to go into the box. At first he said a "conspiracy is where certain men conspire," but soon showed that, while not an expert at exact definition, he knew what a conspiracy is. He said he had read in a general way about trusts, the Lexow sugar investigation, &c., but had paid little attention to the subject, and had no prejudices.

To Mr. Olcott Mr. Dewart said he believed in business competition, and to Mr. Choate he said he believed in the right of contract—the right to sell to whomsoever you please.

Samuel Hurwich, a native of Russian Poland, was asked whether he understood English. "I understand it as well as I can," was his frank admission. It came out then that Mr. Hurwich could write English nothing except his name, and he was challenged for disqualification and rejected.

Henry F. Kedenburg of 168 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, who said he had served as a juror three or four times, was excused because his experience in courtrooms had taught him that the Judge always determined the facts in a case, while the jury decides questions of law.

Mr. Choate did not appear at the afternoon session, and Mr. Rollins took his place. Mr. Hardwicke examined the first man called, who proved to be Ezra B. Gildersleeve of 463 Central Park West, who is a sort of janitor there, and the maker of a patent clothes dryer. He came up smiling, the preliminary questions were easy, and he appeared to take a cheerful view of his surroundings until Mr. Hardwicke deliberately asked him this one:

Mr. Hardwicke's Long Question.

"The defendants are indicted for conspiring to injure public trade and commerce. If the Court should instruct you that it is a misdemeanor for rivals in business to combine for the purpose of fixing the price of a commodity and to stifle competition, and the evidence should support the charges, and convince you beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants entered into it for that purpose and attempted to carry out the intention by perpetrating an open act, could you render a verdict of guilty?"

Mr. Gildersleeve managed to nod affirmatively. Mr. Hardwicke then asked:

"Do you think that a combination of wealthy manufacturers should combine together to control the sale of a commodity, and, by threats and menaces, to drive every person out of business who should not handle their goods?"

The answer was in the negative.

Mr. Rollins—"Did you ever hear that these defendants had done any of these things just mentioned?"

"I have only heard that they were accused. But I have not formed any opinion as to whether they have done anything of that kind."

After further questioning Mr. Rollins challenged Mr. Gildersleeve on the ground that he was hard of hearing, the court refused to sustain the challenge, an exception was taken, and Mr. Gildersleeve went into the jury box.

John Hanley, who has a dry goods and house furnishing business at 1,710 Amsterdam Avenue, and who was born in Tipperary, Ireland, was accepted as the fourth provisional juror. He answered the stock questions satisfactorily, and Mr. Rollins, to test his general ability to understand the language, asked:

"Suppose you were accepted as a juror and the court should instruct you that the burden of proof lay on the prosecution, what would you understand by that?"

"I suppose the strongest proof would be on the prosecution."

Mr. Hanley managed to convince all that he knew what the burden of proof is, although he could not tell it in plain language. Mr. Rollins then asked:

"Suppose the court should charge you that in order to establish the existence of legal guilt, the existence of the inculpatory fact must be absolutely inconsistent with the innocence of the accused, what idea would that convey to you?"

Mr. Hanley was staggered, had the question read to him three times, said it was a "tangler," and decided not to commit himself. He answered negatively Mr. Rollins's ironical question: "Now, don't you think, in view of the difficulty you have had in understanding my simple English, if you were to serve as a juror for the first time, you would find it very difficult?"

Would Go With the Majority.

Henry Weil of 676 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, a salesman for a firm that furnishes butchers' supplies, said that a conspiracy is "to get together and put their mind together to injure another."

He was excused after he had said: "If I find I am the only one wrong, it would be my place to go with the majority. If I find out there is no other way to get out."

The case will go on this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

TWO POST OFFICES ROBBED.

Burglars Worked Very Peacefully at Summit, N. J., and Quickly at Worcester, Mass.

SUMMIT, N. J., June 8.—The Post Office here, which is in a corner of Smart's grocery store, was entered by burglars this morning, the second time within six months, and cash and stamps to the value of $35 were taken. Entrance was effected by smashing one of the windows with a large stone. The safe, an old one, was pried open. All the letters in the office were torn open and the contents, if valuable, taken, except one registered letter, which was overlooked. The robbery occurred in the centre of the village, and while at work the burglars had a big lamp burning. Before entering they smashed the electric light near the office.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 8.—Burglars entered the Post Office at Mendon, Mass., early this morning, blew the safe open, and secured $85 worth of stamps.

DAVID C. ROBINSON'S CASE.

Stay Refused for the Sale of His Property Held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 8.—Judge John F. Parkhurst of Bath handed down an important decision yesterday, as referee in the five actions brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against David C. Robinson and Emma A. Robinson of this city, and others, to foreclose mortgages aggregating nearly $500,000.

The defendant Robinsons had put in counter claims to the mortgage of $1,000,000, so that the total amount involved was about $1,500,000. In each of the five actions Referee Parkhurst dismissed the counter claims of the defendants upon the merits, and awarded judgments of foreclosure. The following are the amounts of the judgments in each of the five actions:

Action No. 1, $170,825.68; No. 2, $71,532.91; No. 3, $34,003.13; No. 4, $120,657.77; No. 5, $41,074.10. The total judgments in the five actions aggregate $438,093.59.

Hearings have been going on in this city and New York for the last three months. A few days ago Col. Robinson was indicted by a Grand Jury in New York for alleged embezzlement of the money of the insurance company. In August, 1892, and about the same time the company advertised for sale securities of Col. Robinson which he had pledged to secure loans exceeding $1,000,000 in value. The sale was advertised to take place to-day in New York, but Col. Robinson obtained a temporary stay from County Judge Pratt of Elmira, ordering the matter to be argued before the Special Term in Elmira yesterday, as to whether the stay should be extended. After hearing the argument, Justice Lyon refused to grant the stay. The matter will be appealed.

HIS COLLATERAL SOLD IN NEW YORK

Twenty-seven Parcels Held by the Guaranty Trust Co. Disposed Of.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold twenty-seven parcels of David C. Robinson's collateral at the New York Real Estate Salesroom yesterday. It was held against a loan by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The security consisted of $295,000 insurance on Robinson's life, $20,000 insurance on the life of G. M. Robinson, various land contracts, accounts, rights in bond and mortgage, some stocks, and assignments, the whole of a nominal value of $1,711,855.

Under the terms of sale the twenty-seven parcels were first sold separately with the Guaranty Trust Company an active, but not the only bidder or buyer. The sale realized $728,195, which sum, under the same conditions, was made an upset price for all the parcels. The Guaranty Trust Company was the final purchaser, at $750,000.

THE DOVER (DEL.) BANK SCANDAL

President of the First National Accepts Responsibility for Losses.

DOVER, Del., June 8.—President Harry A. Richardson of the First National Bank, whose teller a short time ago disappeared with part of the bank's funds, to-day entered into an arrangement with the bank's Directors by which he accepts all responsibility for the losses sustained by the bank by Teller Boggs's defalcation. The deposits to-day again exceeded the withdrawals, and three depositors who withdrew their money yesterday returned it to-day.

PUGSLEY FALSE TO A TRUST.

Executor of an Estate Accused by Religious Bodies.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—Fred W. W. Pugsley, formerly a lawyer of this city, who is now said to be somewhere in New Jersey, was removed from the position of executor of the estate of the late Margaret J. Myers by Surrogate Dorland to-day.

The testator died in 1894, leaving $23,000 in trust for the American Tract Society and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. It is now alleged that Pugsley converted the money to other uses, and the organizations brought the proceedings for his removal. Criminal prosecution is talked of.

VETERANS ENJOY AN OUTING.

Soldiers and Sailors Share Mr. Starin's Hospitality.

The nineteenth annual excursion given by John H. Starin, President of the Starin Transportation Line, to the veteran sailors and soldiers of New York took place yesterday. Over 200 men left the Starin Line pier on the Mohawk at 9:30 P. M. A visit was made to Governors Island, where the veterans were cordially received by Gen. Wesley R. Merritt and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

The Mohawk then steamed up the Hudson to Hastings, where it had been intended to land. The rain spoiled the programme, however. The return journey was made without any stop.

Refreshments were served on board. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band supplied inspiriting music, and the veterans made speeches and fought the war over again. Among those who made addresses were Commander A. D. Shaw, Col. H. H. Adams, and Gen. George Chappell. Capt. Shaw read a letter from President McKinley, wishing success to the Grand Army of the Republic.

At the suggestion of Col. J. A. Goulden a committee, consisting of R. S. Hallferty, J. C. Long, G. Chappell, P. S. Biglen, M. J. Cummings, and John Thompson, was appointed to make arrangements for the presentation of a loving cup to Mr. Starin.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

TO PRINT VOTERS' LISTS

Assembly Districts in First and Second Class Cities Required to Furnish Them.

CHARGE FOR THE PAMPHLETS

Provision of Mr. Austin's Amendment to the Election Laws to Complete the Greater New York Charter—Police to Look for False Registration.

ALBANY, June 8.—The amendments to the election laws added this year to complete the Greater New York charter include a new section substituted for an old section, requiring the publication by Assembly districts of lists of voters, with their residences. The section amended is Section 32, Subdivision 3, of the general election law amended by the Austin bill, now Chapter 379 of this year's law, as part of a supplemental bill to the Greater New York. It reads:

In cities of the first and second classes the Board of Inspectors of each election district shall, immediately after the close of the last day of registration, make and complete one list of all persons enrolled in their respective districts, in the numerical order of the street numbers thereof, which list shall be signed and certified by the Board of Inspectors. Such list shall be delivered by the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors to the Police Captain of the precinct in which the election district is located, or an officer thereof, who shall forthwith deliver the same, if in the City of New York, to the Superintendent of Elections as to each election district in the Borough of Manhattan and to the chief of the branch bureau of elections of each other borough in which the election district is located, and if in any other of the cities of the first or second class, to the City Clerk. The Police Board of the City of New York and the City Clerk of other cities of the first and second class shall, as soon as possible after the delivery of such lists, and before the day of election, print in pamphlet form for each Assembly district or ward within such respective cities not less than fifty times as many copies of said lists as there are election districts in such Assembly district or ward, so that each Assembly district or ward pamphlet shall contain the lists of the several election districts in such Assembly district or ward.

Upon the written application of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee of any political party entitled to a separate column upon the official ballot to be voted in such city at the election for which the registration is made, the said Police Board and said City Clerk shall respectively deliver to such Chairman five copies of each Assembly district or ward pamphlets for each election district within such Assembly district or ward in such county.

Two pamphlets containing the lists of the registered persons in the election districts within his precinct shall be furnished to each Police Captain in such cities, and it shall be the duty of such Police Captains to cause an investigation of each name registered therein to be made and to report to his commanding officer any case of false registration found in his precinct.

The remaining pamphlets so printed shall be distributed in the discretion of the said Police Board, and said City Clerk, who shall have respectively the power to charge for each pamphlet a sum not exceeding 10 cents a copy, and any moneys resulting from the sale thereof shall be paid to the Controller of the city for the benefit of the Treasury of such city.

SECOND CLASS CITIES INCLUDED.

Election Regulations, Formerly Applicable to First Class Cities, Extended.

It would appear from the above dispatch that under the guise of a supplemental bill to the Greater New York charter Gov. Black has signed a measure making applicable to cities of the second class election regulations that have hitherto only been applicable to cities of the first class. It is a general belief that Gov. Black has, in signing this bill, given his sanction and the force of law to legislation relative to second-class cities which he has refused in other forms.

Under Section 32, Subdivision 3, of the general election law as it stood before the supplemental bill was passed, in cities "of the first class" the Board of Inspectors was ordered to furnish a list of all registered voters to the Police Captain of the precinct in which the election district is located after the close of registration on each day, and the Police Captain or the officer to whom the registration is delivered is directed to deliver it to the Supervisor of the City Record in this county.

This provision relative to the publication of the registration is now extended to cities of the second class, which include Albany, Rochester, Troy, and Syracuse.

TRYING TO ACQUIT TOLKER.

Mrs. Barnett Has Two Men Arrested for Offering Her $1,000 to Testify for Him.

Nathan and Hyman Madrinsky, aged nineteen and twenty-six years, respectively, of 126 Henry Street, were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, charged by Mrs. Pauline Barnett of 126 Forsyth Street with attempted bribery and subornation of perjury. They pleaded not guilty and were held for examination.

Mrs. Barnett, on Nov. 10 last, was attacked in her room, at 11 St. Mark's Place, by a man who choked her until he thought she was dead, and then robbed her of a pair of diamond earrings. On May 11 last, while driving in Central Park, she saw Jacob Tolker and caused his arrest as her assailant. He is now in prison awaiting trial.

Last week Mrs. Barnett reported to the police that she had been approached by the Madrinsky brothers, who offered her $1,000 if she would either leave the country or swear on Tolker's trial that he was not the man who attacked her. She was told to make an appointment with the men and have witnesses in an adjoining room to overhear the conversation. She made an appointment for Monday, and later notified the detectives that the brothers had repeated their offers in the presence of Joseph Thomas of 32 Norfolk Street, who corroborated her statement.

THE E. S. GREELEY CO. FAILURE.

James Woodville Sands, Its Secretary, Falsified the Books of the Firm.

Gen. Greeley admitted yesterday that the failure of his firm, the E. S. Greeley Company of 5 and 7 Dey Street, was brought about by the dishonesty of the Secretary, James Woodville Sands. The firm is now in liquidation, and Gen. Greeley is the receiver. The failure, in October last, for $160,000 was a surprise to all the connections of the firm. The company dealt in railway supplies, and had been in prosperous operation forty years.

Mr. Sands was a close friend of Gen. Greeley, the President of the company, and was appointed joint receiver with him of the assets of the firm. An importunate Pittsburg creditor demanded that an expert examine the books, and he learned that the accounts had for years been falsified. No publicity was given to the discovery, although Mr. Sands was arrested in civil proceedings brought, and released on $40,000 bail, furnished by his son-in-law, William H. Russell. The money stolen has been refunded.

Gen. Greeley said yesterday no attempt had been made at secrecy, as no attempt had been made to give the unpleasant facts publicity. Civil, instead of criminal, proceedings had been instituted against Mr. Sands, because it was deemed best in the interests of the creditors to recover the missing assets if possible.

Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone, and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

CLOSED AND OPEN CARS.

Despite President Vreeland's Objections the Board of Health Insists on Its Ratio.

The Board of Health yesterday passed an ordinance requiring all street railways to run at least one closed car to every three open cars.

This action was taken after receiving many complaints that in inclement weather, or on cool days, no closed cars could be had by persons who did not want the risk of riding in open ones. As Commissioner Moss said at the public hearing yesterday, the one closed car in four must be run for those persons who have "phthisical constitutions."

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company was heard in opposition to the proposed regulation of the board. Other railways acquiesced in the demand of the board either by acknowledging its justice and practicability, or by silence.

Of the Commissioners there were present Charles G. Wilson, President; George B. Fowler, Frank Moss, Henry Steinert, Attorney and Caspar Golderman, Chief Clerk.

President Vreeland made a statement, in which he said that "as a matter of arithmetic, it is impossible for the railways to comply with the order of the board."

President Wilson—If the board makes a regulation, Mr. Vreeland, your road will have to comply with it.

"If the board makes an impossible regulation I do not think the courts would undertake to force me to comply with it," said President Vreeland.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "we comply with your regulation, but not in the exact order prescribed. We find it impossible to run one closed and then three open cars. As the cars get to the several terminals the ones having the fewest passengers are turned in. They are always, in warm weather, the closed cars. We have frequently sent a closed car an entire round trip without registering a single fare. The people will not ride on the closed cars."

President Wilson read a report made to the board by its Inspectors who had been sent out to count the open and closed cars. They reported that on the Broadway line at Tenth Street in the morning the cars ran in proportion of 45 open to 40 closed, while at night the proportion was 32 open to 45 closed. On Lexington avenue the cars ran in the proportion of 110 open to 84 closed in the morning, and 148 open to 9 closed at night. After the hearing the board went into executive session, and adopted the regulation requiring the surface roads to run at least one closed car to three open ones. Notice will have to be published in The City Record for two weeks before the order goes into effect.

FATAL LABOR RIOT IN MINONK.

Superintendent Morgan and a Boss Badly Beaten for Shooting Miners —Morgan Dies.

PONTIAC, Ill., June 8.—A serious labor riot occurred at Minonk to-day. The coal miners there have been on a strike since May 1. During last week a few men have been working against the wishes of the majority.

To-day while Superintendent Morgan and one of the bosses, Joseph Erbeland, were escorting one of the men to work a crowd of miners interfered. A fight ensued, and Morgan and Erbeland began to shoot, killing instantly a young married miner named John Weloski, and wounding another.

This so enraged the miners that they attacked Morgan and Erbeland with clubs and stones and beat him badly.

Serious trouble was at first feared, but the death of Superintendent Morgan, which occurred late this afternoon, apparently satisfied the desire for revenge on the part of the strikers. No further trouble is now apprehended.

THE BAD WEATHER GENERAL.

Cold and Wet from Montauk Point to Key West.

Nearly the entire Atlantic coast, except New England, shared New York's discomfort yesterday in the unseasonable weather. Rain began to fall before 8 A. M., but it was hardly more than a drizzle up to noon. Then it settled to a steady downpour, and nearly half an inch fell between then and 10 o'clock last night.

A penetrating cold accompanied the storm, the thermometer registering as low as 51° and not higher than 56° during the day. There were high easterly and northeasterly winds, and the cold was therefore simply the temperature of the ocean. It varied with the distance inland, being as high as 62° at Pittsburg. Out at Omaha it was as high as 76° and in South Dakota 78°. All east of the Mississippi it was comparatively cool.

Excepting at Jacksonville, there was rain from Montauk Point to Key West, and it extended inland as far as the southerly lake region, though there was only a trace of it at Albany.

Hereabouts persons shivered even when muffled in top coats, and many were the comments on the prospect of a bad crop of colds.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain, the Broadway and Third Avenue lines ran their open cars all day and night, to the great discomfort of their passengers.

REV. C. BREWSTER ELECTED.

Clericals at the Waterbury Convention Make Him Bishop Coadjutor of Connecticut—Choice Yet Unconfirmed.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 8.—At the annual diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church the Rev. Chauncey Brewster of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected Bishop Coadjutor by the clerical delegates on the eleventh ballot. The lay delegates are now holding an election, and it is thought they will confirm the choice of the clergymen.

The Rev. Chauncey Brewster declined to speak last evening upon his possible acceptance of the office to which he has just been elected. "It is yet too early," said he, "to state whether I shall accept or not. I have just received a telegram informing me of the action of the convention, but before their action can be fully legalized according to church law, the Bishops must give their sanction and the laity must ratify it; that is, the majority of the standing committees of the dioceses, some sixty or more in all, must have a voice in the matter. So you see my acceptance now would be quite premature."

The Rev. Brewster is a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, chief of the Mayflower Company. He was born in Windham, Conn., Sept. 5, 1848. He was graduated from Yale in 1868, taking the following year a post-graduate course. In 1870 he entered the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., spending two of the three years' course there and one year as tutor at Yale. His first parish charge was as assistant at St. Andrew's Church, Meriden, Conn. From 1873 to 1881 he was rector of Christ Church at Rye, N. Y. In 1881 he was called to Christ Church at Detroit, Mich. From there he went to Baltimore, in 1885, to take charge of Grace Parish in that city, and in 1888 was called to Brooklyn as rector of Grace Church on the Heights, where he has since remained. Grace Church is one of the wealthiest of Brooklyn, and has among its parishioners some of the most prominent men in the city.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CONVENTION.

Bishop Huntington Deplores Innovation in Forms of Worship.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 8.—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central New York opened at Christ Church at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Bishop Huntington presided, and the afternoon was consumed by committee reports.

At the evening session Bishop Huntington read his annual address, giving in detail the work in the diocese for the last year. He advised the clergy to beware lest what it gained of late by increased attention to the music be offset by light manners in the choir or by excesses or errors in the performance.

"Let it be understood," said the Bishop, "that choristers and organists are not to regulate the ritual, or to take from the clergy the responsibility the Church has committed to them as respects hymns to be

WANAMAKER'S

HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES

Takes more than "say so" to make a Bicycle strictly high-grade. The Wheels we sell prove their claim to that title. The best materials put together in the latest improved fashion by skilled workmen.

1898 CONTINENTAL, $50.
1897 CONTINENTAL, $45.
1897 CONTINENT, $37,50.
CONTINENTAL TANDEM, $90.
WISSAHICKON TANDEM, $75.
KEYSTONE, 20 IN., $25; 24 IN., $26.50; 26 IN., $30.

STRONG, EASY RUNNING, HANDSOMELY FINISHED.

The 1898 Continental leads the bicycle world. Flush joints, drop-forged single arch-crown, two-piece crank.

SUNDRIES
20th Century Lamps, $1.60.
Banner Lamps, $1.75.
Standard Barrel Cyclometers, 10,000 miles and repeat, 75c.
Veeder Cyclometers, 10,000 miles, 95c.
Christy Saddles, $3.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NAMES SENT TO THE SENATE.

Henry M. Hoyt Nominated for Assistant Attorney General—Other Federal Offices Filled.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Attorney General—HENRY M. HOYT of Pennsylvania.

Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco—FRANK A. LEACH of California.

Assayer of the Mint at New Orleans—WILLIAM L. LYNCH of Louisiana.

Marshal Southern District of Georgia—JOHN M. BARNES of Georgia.

War—Sergt. T. M. Anderson, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant; Corp. J. E. Hunt, Eighth Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant; Second Lieut. V. A. Caldwell, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

TO PICK OUT AN ARCHITECT.

Secretary Gage Decides to Hold a Civil Service Examination.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary Gage, in filling the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury, which becomes vacant on July 1, has decided to test the capabilities of applicants by a competitive examination to be conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

The commission, however, will avail itself of the advice and co-operation of a committee of architects of established reputation as to the method of the examination, and in the preparation of the questions to demonstrate the practical and technical fitness and the administrative ability of the candidates.

Mr. Aiken, the Supervising Architect, practically severed his connection with the office on May 31, having been granted a month's leave of absence.

ILLINOIS OFFICIALS CHOSEN.

President Tells Senators Cullom and Mason of His Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—President McKinley announced to Senators Cullom and Mason this morning that he had decided to appoint J. Otis Humphrey of Springfield District Attorney for Southern Illinois; Charles P. Hitch of Perls, Marshal for the Southern District, and Richard Yates of Jacksonville, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District.

The appointments of Hitch and Humphrey will be made on the recommendation of Senator Cullom. Yates was decided upon largely on the President's own suggestion.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: John K. Thompson, to be Marshal for the district of West Virginia; Ellis H. Roberts of New York, to be Treasurer of the United States; Conrad N. Jordan of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York City; Henry H. Morgan of Louisiana, to be Consul at Horgen, Switzerland; Carl Bailey Hurst of the District of Columbia, to be Consul General at Vienna, Austria; L. A. Pradt of Wisconsin, to be Assistant Attorney General; E. H. Merriman, to be Postmaster at East Hartford, Conn.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Crystal Run, W. B. Phillips; Sloatsburg, John Morris; Verona, C. H. Warren; Wellsburg, W. E. Howell.

Connecticut—S. F. Seeley, Washington Depot.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

All Completed Yesterday—No Light Artillery Drill, but an Exhibition in Fencing and Gymnastics.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 8.—The annual examinations were all completed to-day, the last being that of the first class by the Medical Board as to the physical condition of the graduates. The Academic Board was closeted nearly the whole of the afternoon, reviewing the examinations, and its findings will not be known before to-morrow.

A hard rain prevented the light artillery drill arranged for this afternoon. To-night there was an exhibition drill in fencing and gymnastics by the entire fourth class, consisting of dumb bell exercises, horizontal bars, foils, assault foils by Cadets Adams and Baer, assault sabres by Cadets Morris and Youngburg, parallel bars, bayonet exercise, &c. The field day sports will take place at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

AGED WOMAN'S FATAL JUMP.

BOSTON, June 8.—Margaret de Jasus, an aged Portuguese woman, jumped from a three-story window on Hanover Street to-day, and when picked up was dead. She was believed by her neighbors to have been about 100 years old. She was too feeble to work, and there were family differences which kept her apart from her daughter, who lives here.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

New Sugar Schedule Adopted in Republican Caucus Which Will Go to the Senate To-day.

RAW COTTON TO BE PROTECTED

So Ordered by a Vote of 42 to 19—Six Democratic Senators Support the Proposition—Discussions on Agricultural Items.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—As soon as the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed in the Senate to-day, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) requested that the sugar schedule be passed over.

Mr. Vest remarked that it was an open secret that the majority had made modifications in the sugar schedule, and it was important that some understanding be had as to when the modifications would be presented and when the schedule would be taken up.

This led to a definite statement from Mr. Allison. There were no open secrets that he knew of, he said. He concurred with the suggestion that an understanding should be reached, and he would announce, he said, that the committee proposed to modify the sugar schedule by asking the Senate to disagree to the committee amendments to the House bill, or, if in order, to withdraw these amendments.

Also, in Line 22, Page 63, the committee wished to strike out 875-1,000 and insert 95-100; also, to add, after Line 19, Page 64, a new paragraph, to be known as 206½.

Mr. Allison stated, also, that the committee was not yet prepared to present a provision relating to sugar imported from the Hawaiian Islands. Under the circumstances he asked that the consideration of the sugar schedule be temporarily passed over and taken up to-morrow.

Mr. Vest said this would be satisfactory. He wanted the consideration of the sugar schedule to proceed to-morrow, as it was the "most troublesome, most scandalous, and most irritating in the whole bill," and it ought to be got out of the way.

Schedule "G," relating to agricultural products and provisions, was then taken up.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to strike out the first five paragraphs, relating to live animals, cattle, hogs, horses, mules, and sheep, and substitute a provision covering all live animals at 20 per cent. ad valorem. Rejected—22 to 38.

The paragraphs relating to live animals were then agreed to as reported, that on hogs being amended by substituting the word "swine" for hogs.

"Protection" for the Farmer.

On barley, Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to substitute 40 per cent. ad valorem for the rate in the bill, 30 cents per bushel.

"We now enter upon a series of enormous increases in behalf of the farmer," said Mr. Vest, ironically, "and without violating the rules of parliamentary procedure, I will say it is a fraud, a sham, and pretense."

The idea of protecting the farmer on barley, wheat, oats, &c., when millions of bushels of these products were being exported, was a palpable effort, Mr. Vest said, to deceive the agricultural classes. It was designed to cajole the farmers by absolutely spectacular duties. It was an old, stale subterfuge, he asserted, and the Republican Party was trying to play on the ignorance of the farmers by saying: "My dear bucolic friend, we, your friends, will undertake to deceive you as we did in 1890, in order to catch your votes."

Mr. Gear (Iowa) interposed the statement that the debate was on the barley paragraph, and on barley, the imports from Canada, where there was cheap labor and cheaper lands, were over 11,000,000 bushels the year prior to the McKinley act, and these fell to 4,000,000 bushels after the McKinley bill became law.

Mr. Vest turned his attention to general features of the tariff debate, reverting to the course of some of his Democratic associates in supporting revenue tariff rates. There was a time once when he, too, was ignorant enough and foolish enough to support the idea of revenue duties with incidental protection.

Congress Like a Monkey Cage.

But he was soon disabused of that idea, as he had found that it turned the Congress of the United States into a convention like that of the monkeys who, while pursuing their deliberations, were suddenly thrown into a wild scramble when nuts were thrown into the cage—immediately duties were raised to a high point all the beneficiaries joined in the grab for the nuts.

It was the old story of avarice and greed. The talk of a revenue duty was merely an excuse. The interests involved were "hoary, gray, giant in power, not with the feeble white of infants, but the roar of the giant."

Mr. Vest declared that he would give up his seat in the Senate rather than vote against free lumber, free salt, or free wool, the three great achievements of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Jones's amendment was defeated—17 to 34. Three Democrats—McEnery, Rawlins, and Tillman—and three Populists—Allen, Butler, and Heitfeld—voted with the Republicans in the negative.

On barley malt Mr. Vest moved to substitute 40 per cent. ad valorem for 45 cents a bushel. The motion was rejected. The various paragraphs on barley were agreed to as reported.

On buckwheat Mr. Vest moved to substitute 20 per cent. for 15 cents a bushel. The motion was lost—18 to 28. Two Democrats—McEnery and Tillman—voted with the Republicans in the negative.

As to corn or maize Mr. Vest moved to substitute 20 per cent. ad valorem for 15 cents a bushel. The motion was lost—16 to 30. Three Democrats—McEnery, Rawlins, and Tillman—voted in the negative.

On cornmeal, Mr. Vest moved to substitute 20 per cent. for 20 cents per bushel.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) wanted a record vote on all these cereals, but Mr. Vest said it was useless, for he was afraid the votes would show that the Democratic vote was "lonesome."

"Lonesome and right," added Mr. Bate.

Mr. Vest shook his head and remarked: "The vote on this side of the chamber seems to be getting smaller and smaller."

The Vest amendment was rejected without division.

Twenty Per Cent. on Cotton.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) here offered an individual amendment, to be known as Paragraph 225½, placing a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on raw cotton. Mr. Bacon said the omission of this article from the dutiable list was a violation of the principle of the Democratic platform that tariff taxation should be so imposed as to discriminate against no section.

The tariff as a whole fell like a dead weight on the producer of cotton, raising the prices of all articles essential to his use, and yet on his article of production, raw cotton, he was "left in the lurch." Why should cotton be excluded from the benefits of a revenue duty if all other agricultural products were to have the benefit of such duties?

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) who was in charge of the bill pending Mr. Allison's absence, indicated a readiness for a vote favorable to the amendment and Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) added: "We are just dying to support the Senator's amendment."

"Of course they will vote for it," remarked Mr. Vest, sotto voce.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) said the amendment would not raise the price of cotton. According to the Georgia Senator (Bacon) there would be no diminution of the importation of Egyptian cotton, so that the only effect would be to give additional revenue on cotton without taking away the competition from foreign cotton.

Mr. Chilton said it was impossible to increase the price of cotton by a tariff so long as it was necessary to find a market for the surplus of American cotton, as was now the case in Liverpool or in any other foreign market. It was with cotton as with wheat—the foreign price would fix the domestic price. Hence, the only result would be to increase the price on cotton goods.

Splitting the Democratic Party.

Mr. Vest said the amendment would be adopted, as it was in the line of increased rates of duty, and would receive Republican support for that reason and because it was calculated to cause dissension in the Democratic Party. He argued that the addition of the 20 per cent. provided would simply add that amount to the finished product. He took issue with Mr. Bacon on the contention that the amendment was in line with the platform adopted at Chicago.

"If," he said, "I had thought the platform meant what the Senator from Georgia says it does, I would not have touched it any more than I would have touched a rattlesnake knowing there was no whisky within a hundred miles. God help us if the new evangel is to prevail."

In conclusion Mr. Vest said that he had as a Southern Democrat always pointed with pride to the fact that cotton was admitted free of duty, as showing the Democratic consistency in supporting free raw materials. Hence, his disappointment that this amendment should be proposed by a Southern Senator, as it would justify and open the way for a duty on wool, lumber, and all other articles classed as raw material.

"Indeed," he exclaimed, "it leaves us naked, without argument."

Mr. Jones (Ark.) also opposed the amendment in an incisive speech. He agreed with Mr. Vest that the Republicans would support the amendment in the hope of creating dissension in the Democratic Party, and added that they also would support it for the purpose of securing an excuse for increased compensatory duties on cotton manufactures. He argued that the small importations could not affect the price of the entire domestic crop, and said that the duty would only add to the price of cotton goods.

"It amounts to nothing and will bring nothing," he said, "but higher prices on cotton manufactures."

Mr. Jones said the cotton growers would not be misled and deceived by a proposition so palpably thin as this. It was the same chaff offered to the South that the rates on other agricultural products gave to the farmers.

Bacon Looking Out for Georgia.

Mr. Bacon answered briefly that if positiveness of assertion and vehemence were to control in this subject then the Senator from Missouri (Vest) would have his views prevail. But the Senate was a forum of argument and no Senator was to be put down by the mere vehemence of the Senator from Missouri, however long and eminent his services might be.

Mr. Bacon became impatient at one point over frequent interruptions, the last one coming from Mr. Caffery.

"I think the Senator has enough to do to answer the questions addressed to him yesterday by the Senator from Massachusetts, as to sugar," answered Mr. Bacon, sharply.

Mr. Bacon went on to say that the objectionable feature of the tariff in the past had been its sectionalism, and its discrimination of one part of the country against the other. But the Democratic platform, recognizing a revenue tariff, insisted that it be free from sectional benefits, and that there be perfect equality in burden or in benefit. This was the only "new Evangel" to which the Senator from Missouri had referred.

During a colloquy between Mr. Bacon and Mr. Gray concerning the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue Mr. Mason (Ill.) called for order, so that he might hear this "family jar."

Mr. Gray asked if Mr. Bacon believed in a tariff for revenue only.

Mr. Bacon answered that he believed in a tariff "for revenue," but not in a tariff "for revenue only."

In closing, Mr. Bacon referred to statements that his tariff views were shaped by the interests of his own State. He was not, he said, indifferent to the fact that his people might be benefited or injured by the character of the rates imposed. As it was recognized that the country was to have a revenue tariff bill he intended to see to it that his State received an equal share of its benefits, for, in the words of the Bible, the man who does not care for his own household is worse than an infidel.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) created amusement by declaring that the hair-splitting and distinctions between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff was all "tweedledum and tweedledee." He had followed this subject for thirty years and he did not understand this new language relating to the tariff. The Georgia Senator (Bacon) was right, Mr. Stewart said, in seeing that his State should receive the same benefits as other sections.

"What are we here for?" asked Mr. Stewart vehemently.

"To get the offices," suggested some Senator jocularly in a stage whisper.

"No, not all of us," continued Mr. Stewart. "We are here to represent our constituents and see that our States have equal rights under the tariff and all other laws."

Mr. Stewart insisted that it was time theraw materials of the South and West received equal benefits with the manufactured products of New England.

Badgering Caffery.

The discussion had evidently aroused much feeling among the Senators, and expression to this was given soon after Mr. Caffery began speaking. He said the position of Mr. Bacon had been clearly exposed as one favorable to protection for interests of his own State, with revenue as a mere incident.

"How about sugar?" inquired Mr. Bacon, mockingly.

Very deliberately Mr. Caffery answered: "Twice the Senator declined to answer my questions, and now I decline peremptorily to yield."

"I accept that status between us," answered Mr. Bacon.

"You made the status yourself," said Mr. Caffery.

"It is a very great deprivation," continued Mr. Bacon in mocking tones, "But I will endeavor to bear it with equanimity."

Mr. Caffery was soon interrupted with another inquiry as to sugar, this time from Mr. McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)

"I see," said Mr. Caffery, "that the bad precedent set by the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar) to put me in a hole is being followed by my associates on this side of the chamber."

"Before you are out of the hole," interjected Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Caffery went on to state that he was not in favor of free trade. He believed in a tariff on sugar as a revenue measure, with any reductions which the requirements of revenue would permit.

It was not because sugar was produced in his State, but because he believed in the doctrine of the Democratic Party. The sugar industry was but infinitely small compared with the interests of the people of the whole country. Mr. Caffery spoke against the system of protection which allowed a man to put his hands into his neighbor's pockets, and he declared his belief that the fall of that system was not far off.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Bacon's amendment placing raw cotton in the bill at 20 per cent. ad valorem. There was great interest in the vote, as it became evident that Republican Senators were voting in the affirmative. It resulted: Yeas, 42; nays, 19.

The Republicans voted solidly for the amendment.

Messrs. Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, and Stewart, Populists, voted for it.

Cannon and Mantle, Silver Republicans, and Bacon, Clay, McEnery, McLaurin, Rawlins, and Tillman, Democrats, favored it. Kyle, Independent, voted against it.

Paragraphs 226 to 228 inclusive (macaroni, oats, and oatmeal) were agreed to as reported.

Allen's Advice to Democrats.

When the rice paragraph (229) was reached Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) took occasion to speak sarcastically of the differences among Democratic Senators as to what constituted Democratic doctrine. These Senators, he said, should go into caucus and endeavor to arrange some line of action on which they could proceed together. Throughout this discussion the tendency on the Democratic side, he said, was to abandon the tenets of Democracy and adopt the plan of "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) said he agreed with the suggestion of the Nebraska Senator that the Democratic Senators might well go into caucus and harmonize their views, but he suggested, too, that it was time also that the Populist Party ought to go into caucus and settle their position. Populist Senators were voting with the advocates of this bill, and one Populist Senator was co-operating with the Republican members of the Finance Committee.

"Point him out," demanded Mr. Allen.

"Senator Jones of Nevada," responded Mr. Chilton.

Mr. Chilton went on to say other Populist Senators had voted for committee amendments. The discussion branched off to an exchange between Mr. Chilton and Mr. Allen as to what party originated the silver issue, Mr. Chilton claiming that it was arrogant pretense for the Populists to claim credit for making the issue of the present day as to silver.

Mr. Stewart stated that he fully indorsed what his colleague, Mr. Jones of Nevada, had done on the tariff, as they were both desirous of securing for their State the same benefits other sections were receiving.

Mr. Allison stated that the House rates on rice would be retained, but the paragraph went over without final action.

At 5:20 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

QUEST OF SOUTH SEA BUGS.

C. M. Harris and Party to Sail from San Francisco on a Chartered Brig.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 8.—C. M. Harris will embark in a chartered brig for the South Sea Islands within a few days, there to collect strange insects and preserve them for transportation here.

Harris, with three companions, is on his way from New York City. He is ably assisted, and seems to have plenty of money with which to carry out his plans.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PLEDGED FOR THE TARIFF

Republican Senators in Caucus Decide to Vote Together for the Schedules as a Party.

INSURES THE BILL'S PASSAGE

No Agreement in Regard to the Hawaiian Treaty, Which May Be Adjusted Later—Senator Thurston Suggests the Caucus Be Made Binding.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Republican caucus to-day was devoted to consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff; other features where there are differences were not reached.

No agreement was reached in regard to the Hawaiian treaty, and the committee is expected to report some amendments or a provision which will supplant the provision in the House bill and will not leave the matter in any uncertain condition or absolutely abrogate the existing reciprocity provisions of the treaty.

The determination was reached to vote together as a party, which insures favorable action on all contested schedules, and the passage of the bill as approved by the majority. This determination was reached upon a suggestion made by Senator Thurston. There had been several references to the meeting as a "conference." Mr. Thurston objected to this designation, saying that he wanted it definitely understood whether the meeting was to be binding or a friendly chat, without further results, for, if it did not bind all Senators on all schedules he would not agree to abide by the decision upon the sugar question.

Mr. Thurston stated that he was for the House sugar schedule and gave emphatic notice that unless all Republican Senators agreed to be bound by the caucus proceedings on all points of difference and unless the Finance Committee amendments should be withdrawn, he would oppose the schedule both by vote and voice on the floor of the Senate.

This speech brought Senator Hanna to his feet with an earnest plea for party harmony and united effort on all features of the bill. He referred to the apparent divisions at present existing in the Senate, and said it was high time that a perfect understanding was reached.

Senator Thurston then put his suggestion in the shape of a motion to the effect that the agreement of the caucus should be binding upon all Republican Senators, and it was carried by a large majority.

Sugar Schedule Amended.

The main propositions on the sugar schedule were those fixing the rate on refined sugar. There were three of these propositions. The one adopted fixing the rate at 1 95-100 cents per pound in place of 1 875-1,000, as fixed by the House bill, was suggested by Senator Spooner. Senator Perkins suggested 1 3-16, and Senator Wellington the rate of the House bill.

The two last amendments were voted down viva voce, and the Spooner amendment accepted by an almost unanimous vote.

There was no especial effort to retain the amendments originally offered by the Senate Finance Committee, and no proposition was made to that effect by any one. Senators Allison and Aldrich expressed the opinion that the schedule as prepared by their committee was equitable, and that its provisions were misunderstood.

Mr. Aldrich, who is generally credited with the authorship of the Finance Committee provisions, had been expected to stand out stiffly for the amendments, but he did not do so. He said that notwithstanding his conviction that the committee rates were equitable and in the line of Republican policy he was willing to subordinate his judgment to that of the majority.

Mr. Hoar made a vigorous plea for unity of action, but said the sugar schedule should be definitely agreed upon at this time and put in such shape as to terminate the unfriendly criticisms that had been aroused.

The caucus was compelled to adjourn at noon, when the Senate met and was unable to take up any other question. Indeed, Senators generally were of opinion that with the Hawaiian question undisposed of the sugar question was not finally settled, but there was no agreement for a future caucus.

Text of the New Sugar Schedule.

The text of the new sugar schedule is as follows:

Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75°, 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, three-one hundredths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1 cent and ninety-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound; molasses testing above 40° and not above 56°, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56° and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test; sugars, tank bottoms, syrups, cane juice, or beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concrete and concentrated molasses, the product of any country which pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom, or otherwise, shall pay in addition to the foregoing rates a duty equal to such bounty, or so much thereof as may be in excess of any tax collected by such country on such exported article, or upon the beet or cane from which it was produced.

A new paragraph is added, reading as follows:

That the duty on molasses, clayed, joggery, and other sugars, testing not above 87° by the polariscope, shall be one-tenth of 1 cent per pound less than those imposed by the preceding paragraph on the corresponding testing of sugar."

This feature of the caucus to take steps looking to the protection of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty has caused considerable comment, but the friends of Hawaii in the Senate say that the omission was due to no other reason than the want of sufficient time. They feel confident that if the point had been reached, an amendment similar to that proposed by Senator Davis continuing the treaty in force, would have been accepted. They now express the utmost confidence that the Finance Committee will accept the amendment without caucus action. Senator Frye made a zealous appeal for the maintenance of the treaty. He said that Pearl Harbor was ceded to the United States in exchange for the concession to Hawaiian sugar by this country, and declared that its abrogation at this time would be an act of bad faith.

THE HOFFMAN TRAGEDY.

Henry Ach for the Firm Severely Arraigns the Bookkeeper, Theodore Figel—Accounts Not Right.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—A sensational arraignment of Theodore Figel, bookkeeper for Isaac Hoffman, has been made by Attorney Henry Ach, speaking for the partners of the dead merchant, who, he declares, was deliberately murdered.

When asked directly as to whether the books would come out right under expert examination, Figel frankly admitted that they would not, as he had made false entries in the bank account in the firm's ledger at Hoffman's suggestion to cover up drafts made in excess of his allowance. Figel further said that no one but himself could make the books balance, as many entries had to be made of which he alone knew.

In his racing affairs Figel employed Edgar L. Atkinson, C. Burlingam, and William Taylor as agents. They managed the stable and bet at his direction. They assert that Figel was a heavy winner, but admit that they have wagered over $1,000 on a single race for their principal.

The Telephone is to Steam what Steam is to Walking.

FREWEN FOR A COMMISSION.

English Silver Advocate Denies that He Opposes It and Tells How the Idea Started.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Moreton Frewen, the English friend of silver, has written to Senator Teller contradicting the statement printed in various American newspapers, sent from Washington May 13, that he is hostile to the Monetary Commission appointed by the President. Mr. Frewen says that, so far from opposing the commission plan, he is delighted to know that it has been adopted. He claims to have assisted in 1894 at the birth of the idea on which that plan is based.

In that year, he writes, while he was dining with Sir William Houldsworth, the late Gen. Francis Walker, Senator Wolcott, Mr. W. S. Whitney, and Mr. Brooks Adams, a small American traveling commission to investigate the currency problem in Europe was suggested. Mr. Frewen thinks one of the Americans urged on President Cleveland the appointment of such a commission.

In his view the success or failure of the commission depends on the position of the French Government. If it consents to open its mints to silver on condition that America does likewise, England will, in his opinion, readily open her Indian mints.

THE PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY.

He Will Arrive in Nashville with a Large Party Friday Morning.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—All the arrangements for the President's trip to Nashville have been completed. The party will leave here at noon to-morrow on a special train over the Chesapeake and Ohio Road. The train will consist of the private car of President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio, which will be occupied by the President and his immediate family; a car for the Cabinet and invited guests, a car for the newspaper correspondents, and a dining and baggage car.

The party will arrive at Hot Springs, Va., at 7 P. M. to-morrow and remain there until 11 o'clock Thursday morning. They go thence by the way of Louisville, arriving at Nashville at 7:30 A. M. Friday. They will leave Nashville on the return trip at 7 P. M. Saturday.

The following is a list of the party: The President, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Saxton, (Mrs. McKinley's aunt,) Dr. N. L. Bates, (the President's physician,) Mrs. Bates, Steward of the White House, maid, Secretary and Mrs. Porter, Secretary and Mrs. Sherman, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Miss Frances Alger, Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, the Misses Gary, Secretary and Miss Wilson, the Hon. H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions; Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, Joseph P. Smith, Director Bureau of American Republics; Master Smith, son of Joseph P. Smith, and F. C. Squires, Secretary Alger's private secretary, and twenty-three newspaper men.

INDIANA MUST LIE IDLE.

No Money to Send a Force to Clean and Paint the Ship.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Navy Department is in a quandry about the Indiana. The regulations required her to be docked and cleaned months ago, but there was no dock available, owing to the trouble with the New York dock. Now, with the Port Royal dock reported ready for the ship, the department is not able to do the work for lack of funds. It will cost about $3,000 to send the necessary force from Norfolk to Port Royal to clean and paint the ship, but even this expenditure is too large for the Construction Bureau to meet before the beginning of the next fiscal year. It is probable that the Indiana must lie at New York until that time, unfit for service in an emergency.

INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

Claims Amounting to $250,000 a Day Disbursed in Germany.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Some valuable statistics relative to the growth in Germany of the workingmen's insurance system have been received at the State Department from United States Consul Stern at Bamberg. These societies insure against sickness, accident, and old age.

He says a great deal has been accomplished by this system, which he hopes may be extended to our country. In ten years, from 1885 to 1895, claims to the amount of $296,015,824 have been paid to 25,061,620 persons, and $250,000 per day is disbursed in such benefits.

MISS SQUIRES RECOVERING.

Relatives of Lawyer Barber, Her Assailant, Reach Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Miss Dorothy Squires, the young woman who was shot yesterday by Attorney Charles E. Barber, who afterward committed suicide, is recovering rapidly from her wounds.

On inquiries from the police here, the New York authorities succeeded last night in locating Arthur W. Barber, a half-brother of the suicide, and he arrived here this morning. A sister and a cousin, who reside in Baltimore, are also here. Barber's body probably will be taken to New York for burial.

Leprosy Conference in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Department of State has been officially informed that an international conference will be held in Berlin from Oct. 11 to Oct. 16, to discuss the leprosy question. There will be lectures and an exhibition connected therewith.

YALE CLUB FOR THIS CITY.

Incorporated at Albany Yesterday with a Distinguished List of Directors and Members.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8.—The Yale Club of New York City was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The Directors are Brayton Ives, Henry Holt, Edmund Coffin, Jr., George C. Holt, Robert W. De Forest, Thomas Thacher, Edwin D. Worcester, Henry W. Taft, Philip G. Bartlett, Alexander Lambert, Richard M. Hurd, Charles H. Sherrill, Herbert Green, Jr., Augustus F. Kountze, Alfred H. Swayne, John H. Hammond, and Noah H. Swayne, of New York City; Julian W. Taft of Greenwich, Conn., and William P. Eno of Saugatuck, Conn.

Among the incorporators are Chauncey M. Depew, Ellis H. Roberts, Frederick Ward, Henry E. Howland, and Ashbel Green.

RAINES CLUBS IN COURT.

Moving for Orders to Show Cause Why the Certificates Should Not Be Revoked.

ALBANY, June 8.—On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week the State Excise Department will begin war in earnest against the clubs in New York City, which are alleged to be violating the excise law.

On those days, respectively, motions will be made in the Supreme Court for orders to show cause why the certificates of the Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club, the Gramercy Club, and the Plymouth Social Club should not be canceled. The State Excise Department will be represented in these cases by Assistant District Attorney R. R. Scott of New York; P. W. Cullinan, attorney for the State Excise Department, and Senator N. N. Stranahan as counsel.

TO ENCOURAGE NEW CLUBS.

Hudson Guild Incorporated—Aid for Young Men and Women.

ALBANY, June 8.—The Hudson Guild, to carry on operations in New York City, has been incorporated. The object of the corporation is the leasing of suitable rooms and premises in New York City and the subletting thereof to clubs of young men and boys; the assisting of these clubs in the forming of classes and libraries and in the preparation of entertainments, and the promoting of the education and well-being of young men and women.

The Directors are Gustav R. Tuska, 55 East Sixty-fifth Street; Joseph Kaufmann, 110 East Seventieth Street; Augustus W. Openhym, 122 West Seventy-seventh Street; John L. Elliot, 308 West Twenty-seventh Street; George B. Shilling, 374 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Harry S. Rothschild, Hotel Savoy; Myer Jonasson, 961 Madison Avenue; Harry S. McNeilly, 448 West Twenty-fifth Street; G. J. Cassel, 561 West Twenty-ninth Street; Thomas Burnell, 454 West Thirty-third Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Extensive Plans in Progress for the Improvement of the Southern Railway Company's System.

$250,000 TO BE EXPENDED

The Scheme of Development Includes the Establishment of Equidistant Division Points and the Erection of Wharves and Sheds.

Plans for the improvement of the Southern Railway Company, of which Samuel Spencer is President, are in the line of progress and aim at excellence. Their idea is to furnish better service, to give the country tributary to the Southern Railway the benefits of the best railroad practice and to satisfy those of the public who are financially interested in the South that their investments will share the benefits to be derived from advance in transportation methods and economy in time.

The scheme of fully developing the lines of the Southern Railway is warranted by its business, local, inland, and coastwise, which is growing constantly. Chief of the new arrangements is the equalizing of the distances between running division points on the main line, between Washington, D. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

Four divisions, of practically equal distances, have been formed, as follows: Washington, D. C., to Monroe, Va., 168 miles; Monroe, Va., to Spencer, N. C., 168 miles; Spencer, N. C., to Greenville, S. C., 154 miles; Greenville, S. C., to Atlanta, Ga., 161 miles. These changes in terminals will entail an expenditure of $25,000 at Monroe and $30,000 at Greenville. The gain will be in time saving, an improved division of work among the men and concentration of forces at "lay-over" points.

Soon to be completed are changes at Pinner's Point, where, since the Southern Railway has been in possession of the property, the business capacity has been increased sixfold. Here are already two wharves. Another is to be built, giving a total wharfage of 738 by 2,400 feet. Another freight shed is to be added to the three already built, so that the total shedroom will be 413,400 square feet. When improvements contemplated are carried out there will be here 60,000 feet of yard track, and the sheds will accommodate 155, instead of 95 cars. There are also to be a bagshed, a cotton warehouse, and a cotton compress, with repair and machine shops, electric light plant, fire service, offices, &c. The cost of these changes and improvements for 1897 will be $230,000. The bulk of the work will be done by Sept. 1. An elevator may be built at Pinner's Point, necessitated by the development of the Asheville Fast Freight Line.

Under the new arrangement twenty freight steamers may load at the wharf at the same time. Three dock slips are already in existence, 200 by 800 feet each, and two additional ones of the same size are among the proposed improvements.

It is probable that Norfolk, with the increased railroad facilities, will be one of the great corn centres of the United States.

SONORA RAILWAY TRADE.

Santa Fe to Turn It Over to Southern Pacific in July.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Vice President C. F. Crocker of the Southern Pacific Company, announces that the Sonora Railway in Mexico will be turned over to the Southern Pacific by the Santa Fé in July. This exchange of the line of Mexican road for the line between Mojave and the Needles was to have been made on June 1, but complications necessitated delay. The two companies are now awaiting the permission of the Mexican Government to make the trade, and when that permission is secured the property will be turned over.

WANT TO LEGALIZE POOLING.

Freight Representatives Discuss Legislation at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—In response to the calls of the Freight Bureaus of Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Nashville, and Memphis, with other bureaus since co-operating, the subject of railroad pooling legislation was discussed at a large meeting here to-day.

Delegates were present from the Freight Bureaus of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Louisville, Indianapolis, St Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Savannah, Denver, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Memphis, Richmond, Charleston, Baltimore, New Orleans, and other cities. These delegates favor legislation that will legalize pooling, but there is divergence of opinion as to the form of the legislation. Reports were presented from 2,100 organizations of shippers favoring pooling legislation and from thousands of individuals.

The provisions of the Foraker and the Chicago bills on the control of pooling by the Inter-State Commerce Commission were given special consideration.

HEARING FOR A NEW RAILROAD.

New York Central Opposes a Line from Blaisdell to Depew.

ALBANY, June 8.—Before the Railroad Commission to-day, a hearing was had on the application of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad Company for permission to construct a road between Blaisdell and Depew, in Erie County.

Former Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell and Martin Cary of Buffalo appeared for the applicants, and the opposition, the New York Central Railroad Company, was represented by former Senator Harris of this city, and former Senator McMillan of Buffalo.

An application of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad Company to construct the same road, was made more than a year ago, and was denied by the commission. To-day's application is made under a section of the railroad law which allows a denied application to be renewed after a lapse of one year.

The commission reserved its decision.

NEW LAKE SHORE MORTGAGE.

Fifty-Million-Dollar Document Duly Filed at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—A fifty-million-dollar mortgage executed by the Lake Shore Railroad Company recently for extension and improvement purposes was filed here to-day. It evidences the issuance of $50,000,000 gold mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent., interest bearing, and maturing 1997.

The mortgage securing the bonds covers all railroads, leaseholds, interests, equipment, income, and the like owned by the Lake Shore Company. The bonds date from June 1, 1897. The United States Trust Company of New York and John T. Dye of Indianapolis were named in the indenture as trustees.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Board of Directors of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on preferred stock, payable July 1. This is the first dividend the company has paid in several years.

The $50,000,000 mortgage given by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company to the United States Trust Company of New York, and John T. Dye of Indianapolis, as

GREAT DAY FOR MUD HORSES

Brooklyn Jockey Club Lives Up to Its Reputation for Intimacy with Bad Weather.

THE MUD WAS FETLOCK DEEP

Starters in the Preakness Stakes were Reduced to Seven—Chum was a Poor Last — Riley Grannan Picked Out Paul Kauvar and Won.

The meetings of the Brooklyn Jockey Club have been noted in past years for the bad racing weather which attended them, so when the 2,000 "regulars" who braved yesterday's storm arrived at the Gravesend track and found it as uncomfortable a place to be as one could find in a month's search, and the track ankle-deep in mud, they said nothing, but accepted the condition of things as a matter of course.

To add to the discomfort the fine, drizzling rain was blown directly into the faces of the spectators as they stood under the shelter of the grand stand to watch the running of the races, and during the few intervals when the rain was not falling a cold westerly wind swept through the grand stand and betting ring, and found the marrow of every one's bones.

The programme as originally arranged was an excellent one, calculated to insure some spirited contests, but scratching greatly reduced the fields, and left only a few horses to flounder home in the several events.

Seven of the fourteen originally carded for the Preakness Stakes, the principal event of the day, were scratched, but Chum was so well thought of in the heavy going that his owners added him. He was never prominent at any stage of the race, and finished a very poor last. Rotterdam was named as a starter, and those who thought well of his chances backed their opinion with their money, but their chances of winning it were ended when the horses paraded past the Stewards' stand. The Stewards noticed that the horse was very lame, and after Sims had been ordered to take him back to the paddock his owner, M. F. Dwyer, withdrew him.

His withdrawal left a field of seven, which threatened to be reduced to six, when On Deck, the favorite, became too frisky at the post, and sent his rider, Tod Sloane, headlong into the mud. Sloane was unhurt, however, and after he had dug the mud out of his eyes with the starter's flag, he remounted. Elkins and On Deck were the favorites, and the speculators plunged on them to such an extent that it looked as if the race was all over. Toward the end Rensselaer and Paul Kauvar were given strong support. The latter was played heavily by Riley Grannan, and the result of the race justified the faith of the young plunger in him.

The race was all that could be expected on a track where the horses floundered along fetlock deep in mud, and when a rear position close up to a leader meant a blinding mud bath for horse and jockey. Elkins started off as pacemaker, and went along in fair style for almost a mile, with Frederick Lance and Paul Kauvar not far behind him. The strain began to tell on him on the turn into the stretch, and although he was tiring fast, "Skeets" Martin kept him going with a vigorous punching. The soft going, however, was evidently very much to Paul Kauvar's liking, for when Thorpe called upon him he responded and came with a rush that landed him the winner by half a length from the tired, but willing, Elkins.

On Deck and Rensselaer managed to run better in the stretch than at any time throughout the race, but they could not get up to the first two, and the former landed third money. Racing through the mud usually results in uninteresting finishes, but the general rule did not hold good yesterday, for most of the finishes were spirited, and one of them—the one between Wolhurst and St. Bartholomew, in the sixth race—resulted in a dead heat. There were but six starters in this race, at a mile and a sixteenth, for scratching had taken four from the field.

The spell of poor luck which seems to be hanging over Senator Fleischmann was again made manifest in this race. Early in the day, Mr. Fleischmann bought Wolhurst from the Thompson brothers for $5,000, and, although he was the better horse of the two, a falter in the final fifty yards cost him first money, and made him run a dead heat with St. Bartholomew. Wolhurst was in front from the start, for Sloane would not chance a mud bath by trailing behind a leader. The horse was going well, and was in front at the last sixteenth pole, when he slipped or faltered for a second, and that slip gave Bartholomew an opportunity to close on him. The pair raced together to the wire, and finished on even terms.

The owners of both horses would not risk another race under such unfavorable conditions, and the purse was divided.

Only five fillies started in the Clover Stakes, and one of them was Lady Cooper, who was added at the last moment, and played heavily by the Westerners. She came very near capturing the money.

Sir Play was the outsider that captured the opening handicap for all ages, at six furlongs. He showed that he could stand a strong drive through the mud, for he came from behind under pressure, and drove on by a neck.

Azure, another outsider, won the second race, and gave the backers of favorites a painful twinge. In fact, the backers of favorites in every race of the day must have spent an unhappy half hour on their way home from the track, for Wolhurst was the only favorite to be in the van at the finish, and those who bet on him quit only about even on the race after the money was divided.

At the track yesterday it was announced that J. S. Ferguson's Frank Harris, entered in the Suburban at 88 pounds, had been declared out.

Details of the racing, with order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Sir Play, W. B. Sink's b. c., by Sir Modred-Plaything, 4 years, 108 pounds, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Martin)
2—Domitor, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 107, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Sherrer)
3—Kaiser Ludwig, David Gideon's b. c., 3, 109, 6 to 1 and even.....(H. Martin)

Mistral, 115, 3 to 1, (Sims;) Alarum, 113, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Miss Lillian, 105, 10 to 1, (Harrison;) Prompt, 107, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Xmas, 115, 12 to 1, (Powers;) Beadsman, 100, 25 to 1, (Wilhite;) Belchax, 109, 8 to 1, (Thorpe;) The Manxman, 118, 15 to 1, (Taral,) and Miss Prim, 115, 12 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling Allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Azure, Kensico Stable's b. c., by Plevna-Sapphire, 3 years, 89 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 4, 110, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sims)
3—Beldemere, G. E. Smith's b. m., 6, 106, 9 to 5.....(Sloane)

Ameer, 107, 10 to 1, (Thorpe;) Marshall, 106, 15 to 1, (Coyle;) Strathrol, 106, 12 to 1, (Hewett;) Albert S., 104, 10 to 1, (Wilhite;) Jefferson, 96, 10 to 1, (Collins,) and Leedsville, 95, 4 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Clover Stakes, for fillies, two years old, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:57.

1—Fayida, W. A. Chanler's ch. f., by Owasa-Cuyama, 112 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(H. Martin)
2—Lady Cooper, C. D. McCoy & Co.'s b. f., 112, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Abundant, R. W. Walden & Son's b. f., 112, 5 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Juda, 109, 9 to 5, (Taral,) and Miss Rowena, 119, 2 to 1, (Hennessy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Preakness Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51¼.

1—Paul Kauvar, T. P. Hayes's b. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Spirit, 108 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thorpe)
2—Elkins, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. c., 108, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(H. Martin)
3—On Deck, Arthur White's ch. c., 108, 2 to 1.....(Sloane)

Free Lance, 108, 20 to 1, (Sherrer;) Rensselaer, 120, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Caldron, 103, 15 to 1, (Powers,) and Chum, 108, 20 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Rotterdam, 115, 10 to 1, (Sims,) was in the starter's hands, but was withdrawn because of lameness.

Won in a drive by half a length; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second, and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

1—Miss Floride, C. D. McCoy's b. f., by Ballston-Refraction, 100 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Gen. Maceo, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 104, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Thorpe)
3—Brentwood, T. F. Emmons's ch. c., 108, 5 to 1.....(Sherrer)

False Pride, 111, 4 to 1, (Littlefield;) Central Trust, 112, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Olney, 105, 4 to 1, (Wilhite;) Red Gidd, 99, 10 to 1, (Maher,) and George, Jr., 109, 30 to 1, (Neumyer,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $750, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51½.

*—Wolhurst, C. N. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., by Ventilator-Nutbrown, 3 years, 99 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
*—St. Bartholomew, August Belmont's b. c., 3, 101, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Hewitt)
3—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 4, 3 to 1.....(Taral)

Sir Vassar, 116, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Orion, 102, 15 to 1, (Wilhite,) and Bannock, 103, 15 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

*Deadheat, in a drive between Wolhurst and St. Bartholomew; two lengths between them and third.

Entries for Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Previous	Sanders	104
Genaro	Glorian	104
Mont L'Or	Swango	104
Hamburg	Ella Daly	101
Dogtown	Come Quick	101
Prince Lee		

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old; selling. One mile.

Salmak	112	Humorist	98
Concord	109	Musician	95
St. Nicholas	103	Mt. Washington	95
Sir Frederick	103	Diana's Daughter	93
Falerian	102	Suspicion	90
Shultz	100	Mahoney	90
X Ray	98	Right Chance	90
Simonian	98		

THIRD RACE.—The Patchogue Selling Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward.

St. Bartholomew	120	Irish Reel	108
Agitator	116	Beldemere	106
Cleophus	115	Prompt	99
Bonaparte	113	Hi Daddy	98
Brisk	111	Eton Jacket	96
Sun Up	111	Billall	95
Harrington	110		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Halma	106	Parnesan	93
Septour	105	Arabian	93
Declare	105		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs.

Felicha	112	Titmouse	105
Cesarion	110	Kaiser Ludwig	102
Zanone	107	Marsian	102
Nick	107	Hi Daddy	92
Cleophus	107	Friendship	87
Dolando	106	Minute Alphonse	87
Discount	105	Amy Wade	87

SIXTH RACE.—The Greater New York Hurdle Handicap, of $1,500, for four-year-olds and upward. Two miles, over eight hurdles.

Flushing	157	Brown Red	146
Sir Reasan	155	Ajax	146
McKee	152	Waltzer	142
Forget	151	Baroness	140
Kilkenny	149	Alakuma	130

RACING AT CINCINNATI.

Two Out of the Six Favorites Come Home Winners.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Two of the six favorites won at the Latonia track to-day. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Kittie B., 97 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, won; Duke of Montrose II., 104, (H. Williams,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Elsket, 99, (Nutt,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Dad, J. F. B., Ben Nalad, Koscio, Getaway, Dr. Kellogg, and Music also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Locust Blossom, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5, won; Azucena, 104, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Corilla, 105, (Nutt,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Miss C., Holvetia, Lucy M., Scottie D., Vemba, and Dorett also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Letcher, 104 pounds, (Nutt,) 3 to 1, won; Banquo II., 87, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, second; Sharon, 106, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:55¾. Joe Clark, James Munro, Donna Rita, Parson, and Endurance also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Covington Springs Stakes. Five and one-half furlongs. High Jinks, 100 pounds, (Hirsch,) 4 to 1, won; Li Hung Chang, 98, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Rastus, 106, (Nutt,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:08¾. Afamada, Tusculum, and McCleary also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Geyser, 97 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, won; Imp, 106, (Nutt,) 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, second; Orimar, 97, (Everett,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Duncan Ball, Fred Barr, Shuttlecock, Ida M., and Lady Baer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Selling. Ethelinda, 100 pounds, (Nutt,) 12 to 1, won; Motilla, 103, (J. Hill,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; La Walda, 97, (Shackleford,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Waldine, Honor, Leaseman, Miss Rowett, and Tenochtitlan also ran.

TROTTING RACES POSTPONED.

Bad Weather Delays the Opening of the Fleetwood Meeting.

Fleetwood's proverbial bad luck in the matter of weather returned yesterday, and the opening of the Spring meeting had to be postponed until the mud disappears. Last season the Driving Club had but few interruptions, and an ordinary storm has little effect on the well-kept course, whose heavy grades carry off the water rapidly. The steady drizzle yesterday soon made the footing so heavy that an hour before the time for calling the horses the Track Committee decided to wait for clear skies.

The 2:24 trot, which has a big troop of candidates, and the 3:00 pace, with some twelve prospective starters, are the delayed events. There is also a return match for $1,000 between the local trotters, Russell T. and Prince A., that was to come off today, and will probably be decided if the course suits both owners. At the annual opening in 1895 Russell T. defeated the other gelding in straight heats, but, as Prince A. was unsteady, his owner was not satisfied, and the second match was promptly made. The horses will be called at 2 P. M. to-day.

THOROUGHBRED COLTS SOLD.

Yearling Haig Brother to Ben Brush Brought $1,550—Many of the Youngsters Went Quite Low.

The sale of thoroughbred yearlings, the produce of the Woodburn, Runnymede, Hartland, McGrathiana, Dixiana, and Larchmont Stock Farms last night was not productive of the big prices, nor did such a high average obtain as at the sale of Monday night. The weather was, in a measure, responsible for this, for few of the turfmen cared to travel from their headquarters, near to race tracks to the city, in the mud and rain. The stock, too, was not, as a whole, so sturdy looking as was the lot disposed of on Monday night.

J. E. McDonald was on hand looking for another Rensselaer, or a future English Derby winner, for he has an ambition to have a try at the great English race. He secured a brown half brother to Ben Brush for $1,550. Mr. Murphy bought the highest-priced yearling of last night's sale, a lovely looking half brother to Merry Monarch, by Sir Dixon-Bramletta. A number of yearlings sold for $25.

The yearlings selling for $100 or over, with the names of their purchasers and the prices they brought, are as follows:

Brown colt, (half brother to Ben Brush,) by Sir Dixon-Roseville, by Reform; J. E. McDonald.....$1,550
Chestnut colt, (half brother of Merry Monarch,) by Sir Dixon-Bramletta, by Bonnie Scotland; M. Murphy.....1,800
Brown filly, (sister to Mabel Glenn,) by Hindoo-Calphurnia, by Julius; J. H. McCormick.....500
Chestnut filly, by Hindoo-Francesca, by Leamington; T. Barnes.....275
Brown filly, by Hindoo-Miss Moore, by Falsetto; T. Barnes.....100
Bay filly, by Ben Strome-Soon Ban, by King Ban; J. W. Colt.....200
Chestnut filly, (half sister to Keenan,) by Falsetto-Patrimony, by Pat Molloy; M. Murphy.....375
Chestnut filly, by Falsetto-Glimpse, by Glenelg; Louis Stuart.....300
Chestnut colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Minnehaha Belle, by Bullion; H. Warnke.....625
Chestnut colt, by Fortissimo-Right, by Onondaga; J. McCormick.....150
Chestnut colt, by Simple Simon-Squeeze, by Baden-Baden; J. Bauer.....400
Bay colt, by Strathmore-Ovation, by Onondaga; J. H. McCormick.....100
Brown colt, by Fortissimo-Philura, by Jils Johnson; J. H. McCormick.....100
Chestnut filly, by Hindoo-Saraband, by Monarchist; P. Dunne, Chicago, Ill.....$125
Bay colt, by Tournaus-Belle of Runnymede, by Billet; P. Dunne.....200
Bay filly, by Esher-Morning Glory, by Longfellow; Alma Haver, Lexington, Ky.....100
Bay colt, by Himyar-Aileen Aroon, by Highlander; P. Dunne.....100
Bay filly, (half sister to My Fellow,) by Himyar-Dixietta, by King Ban; Roy Carruthers.....200
Chestnut filly, by Ben Strome-Favor Ban, by King Ban; J. W. Colt.....250
Bay filly, (half sister to Philomena,) by Ben Strome-Last Ban, by King Ban; J. Bauer.....100
Chestnut filly, by Hanover-The Niece, by Alarm; J. P. Hayes.....400
Chestnut filly, by Sir Dixon-Miss Annie, by Monarchist; J. Wyatt, Toomsboro, Ga.....100
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo-Cambria, by Billet; P. Dunne.....200
Bay filly, by Hindoo-Dione, by Mortemer; M. Daly.....325
Bay colt, by Fordham-Miss McGowan, by Sprinkbok; Roy Carruthers.....125
Bay filly, by Falsetto-Carol, by Prince Charlie; T. J. Healey.....200
Bay filly, by Ben Strome-Whipcord, by Discord; J. W. Colt.....200
Brown colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Miss Thomas, by Billet; J. H. McCormick.....350
Bay colt, (half brother to Gypsy Queen,) by Simple Simon-Llatunah, by John Morgan; J. H. McCormick.....200
Bay colt, by Simple Simon-L'Argentine, by War Dance; J. F. Caldwell.....100
Chestnut colt, by Macduff-Bandy, by Ben d'Or; J. H. McCormick.....300
Brown colt, (half brother to Saxony,) by Pirate of Penzance-Enquiress, by Enquirer; J. Smith.....100

Total for forty-three head.....$10,475
Average per head.....240

KNOLLWOODS WIN AT GOLF

Close Scoring in the Match with the Fairfield Club on the Links Near White Plains.

MISS BROOKS WON AT ARDSLEY

Three Women Out of Eight Who Started to Play Competed for the Ladies' Championship Near Dobbs Ferry—Golfers Defied Rain.

The golf team of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, which played its first team match last week against the Tuxedo Golf Club, coming off victorious, met the Fairfield County Golf Club of Greenwich yesterday, on the Knollwood links, and won a second victory. The Fairfield team was beaten by three holes, the scores standing 20 holes for Knollwood and 17 for the visitors. Seven players were on each team, and the individual work of the Knollwood golfers was superior to that of the visitors, as five of the former won their respective matches.

The only Knollwood players defeated were H. M. Harriman and N. C. Reynal, the latter losing sixteen holes to F. M. Freeman, something unusual for Reynal, as he is one of the strong Knollwood players, but he was decidedly off his game. In a closer contest a defeat like this would have swamped a team, otherwise victorious.

F. M. Harriman was beaten after the hottest match of the series, by one hole, by Findlay Douglas, the young Scotch amateur, who is a gold-medal man at old St. Andrews, and for two years was Captain of the St. Andrews University golf team. It was one of the closest match games ever played on the Knollwood links, and was even at the end of the sixteenth hole. Douglas made the seventeenth hole in three strokes, to his opponent's four, and the last was done in three strokes by each.

The closeness of the play can be seen from the fact that each made the course in the same number of strokes, 80, the halves also being even the same. The score of 80 is the best made over the links since Arthur H. Fenn established the new record of 77 strokes during the recent open tournament. It beats by one Harriman's best previous score, made in the match with Tuxedo, J. B. Taller did the next best, 85 strokes. He beat C. S. Cox, one of the strong Fairfield men, by nine holes. The scores of these three best contestants are:

H. M. Harriman—

Out	5	5	5	4	6	5	4	3	5—42
In	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3—38
Total									80

Findlay Douglas—

Out	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	7—42
In	4	5	3	5	4	5	6	3	3—38
Total									80

J. B. Taller—

Out	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	3	5—46
In	5	3	5	5	4	6	4	4	3—39
Total									85

The teams, with results by holes, are:

KNOLLWOOD.	Holes.	FAIRFIELD.	Holes.
H. M. Harriman	0	Findlay Douglas	1
J. B. Taller	0	C. S. Cox	0
P. Gilbert Thebaud	0	P. Murphy	0
J. Borden Harriman	3	J. M. Mason	0
A. B. Kelley	3	F. W. Sanger	0
N. C. Reynal	0	F. M. Freeman	16
F. A. Walthew	3	E. B. Curtis	0
Total	20	Total	17

Next Saturday the Fairfield team will meet the Staten Island Cricket Club on the links of the former club, at Greenwich, Conn.

STOCK EXCHANGE TOURNAMENT.

Forty-one Members Have Entered for Saturday's Golf Contest.

The Stock Exchange Committee, which is arranging the golf tournament for Stock Exchange members, to be played next Saturday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, met yesterday afternoon to perfect some details and revise the entry list. Forty-one members have entered for the contest, and the affair is attracting wide interest in Wall Street circles.

The committee in charge consists of Daniel Chauncey, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Borden Harriman, H. M. Harriman, and H. P. Toler. Mr. Thomas, Vice President of the Exchange, had a telegram yesterday from Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, former amateur champion of the United States, saying that he will start for New York Thursday night and will play in the tournament. Four prizes will be given, three firsts and a booby.

The entry list, as it stands at present, is as follows: Ransom H. Thomas, Morris County, Morristown, N. J.; J. J. Manning, Austin P. Kelley, S. W. Doubleday, J. Borden Harriman, D. C. Chauncey, A. L. Norris, E. H. Jewett, J. C. McKeever, Graham P. Blandy, E. W. Jewett, W. S. Edey, A. G. Hodges, E. La Montagne, T. J. Taylor, W. H. Motley, Charles Barton, Norman Whitehouse, P. N. Sproule, H. B. Combs, C. F. Grant, Thomas H. Kerr, Walter Watson, Jr., Stephen H. Brown, W. B. Lawrence, W. J. Wadsworth, L. S. Keep, Frank M. Freeman, W. A. Putnam, William G. Borland, T. L. Manson, Jr., George B. Post, F. W. Jackson, John M. Shaw, H. P. Toler, C. B. Macdonald, Robert Goodbody, E. C. Potter, and F. C. De Veau.

MISS BROOKS IS THE CHAMPION.

Ladies' Ardsley Golf Club Tournament Played in Rain.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather yesterday the ladies of the Ardsley Golf Club, near Dobbs Ferry, played their championship club tournament as scheduled. It was expected the women would decline to play, but they professed a determination to go on, and, although a steady drizzle was coming down at 2 o'clock, eight of them started out. The rain increased and caused five to withdraw, after getting well soaked, and the three who finished went back to the clubhouse twice to change their wet sweaters for dry ones. Miss Lillian Brooks won, and she will hold the women's championship cup until next Fall. The scores were not high on account of the wet, soggy condition of the grounds. The entire eighteen holes were played, Miss Brooks doing the course in 132, and Mrs. F. M. Keech coming second, with 153. The scores of the three finishing are:

Miss Lillian Brooks—

Out	5	5	6	5	8	8	5	8	10—60
In	6	5	4	13	10	8	6	9	11—72
Total									132

Mrs. F. M. Keech—

Out	8	6	11	9	9	9	6	10	10—78
In	9	7	10	10	9	9	7	8	6—75
Total									153

Mrs. Frederick Eldredge—

Out	6	8	8	4	14	9	6	11	13—79
In	6	5	9	6	9	18	7	11	11—82
Total									161

Those who withdrew were Miss Archbold, Miss Van Buren, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., Miss Low, and Miss Hewitt.

Arena Club's Boxing Card.

The card arranged for next Monday night at the Arena Athletic Club, Broadway and Forty-second Street, by Manager Sagel, gives promise of rare sport. The two preliminaries which will precede the twenty-round bout between Con Doyle of Chicago and Fred Lang will show Jim Puck of this city and "Chip" Morrison of Cincinnati in a ten-round bout at 124 pounds, while Jimmy Larkins of this city will face Walter Nolan of Chicago for ten rounds at 133 pounds.

Yachts Arrived at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 8.—Royal Phelps Carroll's sloop yacht Navahoe arrived from City Island to-day. She is to go into all the races of the season. The steam yacht Stella and schooner Sea Fox, owned by Alanson Tucker, are also at anchor.

Hooker and Dodge Win.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8.—The final match in the New England tennis doubles was played this afternoon between Richard Hooker and C. P. Dodge and F. Hawley and G. P. Sheldon. Hooker and Dodge won, 6—2, 6—0. This ends the series.

Miss Milhau Driving Four-in-Hand.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 8.—A merry tally-ho coaching party came over on a steamer from Southampton, L. I., on Monday. They left for Newport to-day. The party is composed of Miss Z. Milhau, whip; Miss E. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Small, and W. F. Penny. Miss Milhau handled her four-in-hand with skill, and elicited much admiration from the spectators.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Rain Prevented Games in All of the League Cities Yesterday Except Boston—Pittsburg Goes Down.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	25	9	.735
Boston	25	12	.676
Cincinnati	24	13	.649
New York	19	15	.559
Cleveland	19	16	.543
Pittsburg	19	17	.528
Brooklyn	19	18	.514
Philadelphia	20	19	.513
Louisville	17	20	.459
Chicago	14	23	.378
Washington	9	25	.265
St. Louis	8	31	.205

Results of Yesterdays Games.

At New York—No game; rain.
At Brooklyn—No game; rain.
At Philadelphia—No game; rain.
At Washington—No game; rain.
At Baltimore—No game; rain.
At Boston—Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

To-day's Games.

Cincinnati in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Washington.

Rain prevented ball games in all of the League cities yesterday, except Boston. Boston strengthened her hold on second place, and sent Pittsburg down another notch, to sixth place, by defeating the latter club by a score of 9 to 5.

The rain added another to New York's string of postponed games, making eight games that will have to be played off. This means a number of double bills at the Polo Grounds in the near future.

Capt. Joyce was greatly disappointed when he saw that the rain was going to continue and prevent the third and final game of the series against Chicago. He had felt sure that the game would result in strengthening the New York's hold on fourth place.

The home team will go up against the Cincinnati's to-day, and a close and exciting game may be expected. Cincinnati took three straight games from New York on the home club's Western trip. But Capt. Joyce and his men are determined that the three games to be played here shall show entirely different results.

Rusie or Doheny will do the twirling for the home team, and either Rhines or Breitenstein will be in the box for Cincinnati.

Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

BOSTON, June 8.—Boston made it three straight with Pittsburg to-day, the visitors still being somewhat crippled. Lewis pitched good ball, and received excellent support, especially on the part of Collins, whose marvelous fielding caused the entire body of spectators to jump to their feet twice during the game and cheer him wildly. Hawley's arm was not well enough for him to pitch to-day, but Hastings did creditable work. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Boston	2	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	.	8
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Boston, 11; Pittsburg, 11. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Pittsburg, Hastings and Merritt. Errors—Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Yale Baseball Association.

NEW HAVEN, June 8.—At the annual meeting of the Yale Baseball Association to-night Frank Hunter Simmons, '98, of Brooklyn, was elected President and Gilbert Christian Greenway of Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President.

Minor League Games.

At Reading—No game; rain.
At Paterson—No game; rain.
At Syracuse—No game; rain.
At Buffalo—No game; rain.
At New London—Athletics, 7; University of Vermont, 4.
At Norfolk—Norfolk, 7; Athletics, 2.
At Richmond—Hartford, 10; Richmond, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 3; Scranton, 1.
At Rochester—No game; rain.

YALE CREW NEEDS DRILLING.

Coach Cook Said to be Alarmed by the Condition of the Men—Improvement Yesterday.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 8.—It was long after dark again to-night when the Yale crew finished their row on the Thames, and the work was fully as hard as yesterday's, although the crew did not cover the four-mile course. An improvement in the form was noticeable, though slight.

It is believed that Coach Cook is alarmed at the present state of the crew. He has been compelled to continue the drill in the pair-oar work much more than in previous seasons, and he is convinced the men are not yet in condition for the long spins. At present particular attention is being paid to perfection in body work and skill in handling the blades. Reports have been received of the good work of Harvard, and every effort is being made to round the crew into better form. All the work is now being done in the cedar shell, as the new paper boat ordered from Waters of Troy has not yet arrived. It is expected to row the race in the present cedar shell, and the paper boat is wanted for practice. The old shell, with its high seats, has been discarded, and will be left for the use of the freshmen.

To-morrow will be moving day with the crew. Capt. Bailey has found the present quarters in Capt. Christopher Brown's house inadequate and the 'Varsity will remove to the old quarters in Capt. Latham Brown's, adjacent. This is the first time the Freshmen have ever been quartered on the bluff next to the 'Varsity.

Courtney Pushing the Cornells.

ITHACA, June 8.—Charles E. Courtney, Cornell's coach, did not let the rainy weather prevent his crew from practicing to-day. He made up a new temporary crew to-night out of the second 'Varsity men and freshmen, with the purpose of deciding upon the personnel of the substitute crew at Poughkeepsie. The first 'Varsity was stroked by Carter, having during a break in the rainstorm, hurried out on the lake. The crew rowed at a thirty-one clip to Glenwood, and at thirty coming back. Courtney is much put out because of the examinations, which delay and interfere with his training regulations. He has decided to have morning as well as afternoon practice as soon as the examinations at the University are over. The first 'Varsity rowed in a cedar shell to-night. Most of the oarsmen prefer the paper shell, purchased recently, but it is possible that even the aluminium boat may be used at Poughkeepsie.

PHILADELPHIANS AT CRICKET.

OXFORD, England, June 8.—At the close of the second day's play of the cricket match on Christ Church grounds, between the visiting team of Philadelphia cricketers and an eleven representing Oxford University, the Americans had scored 163 runs for seven wickets. Lester, with a well-played 72 runs to his credit, was not out, and King was not out for 6 runs.

The Oxford men, in their first innings yesterday, were all out for 363 runs.

When the stumps were drawn yesterday evening H. P. Baily and F. W. Ralston, Jr., of the American team were at the bat in the first innings of the Philadelphia eleven, the former having scored 5 runs and the latter 1 run, or a total of 6 for the visitors.

When play began to-day Ralston and Baily again faced the crack Oxford bowlers, F. H. E. Cunliffe and J. C. Hartley.

It rained all night, and this afternoon the rain began to fall again, the light began to fail, and the fielding became ragged.

At 6:23 P. M. rain was falling pitilessly, and Capts. Cunliffe and Patterson, after a conference, agreed to stop the game. Play will be resumed to-morrow at noon.

Lester's fine stand was the feature of to-day's game. It was universally approved by the critics, who regard the Philadelphians and the Oxonians as being much alike—good bats and mediocre bowlers.

The scores of the Americans in detail were as follows:

H. P. Baily, bowled Hartley, 13; F. W. Ralston, Jr., caught Hartley, bowled Cunliffe, 17; G. S. Patterson, caught Hartley, bowled Wright, 5; J. A. Lester, not out, 72; A. M. Wood, bowled Cunliffe, 2; Crawford Coates, caught Eccles, bowled Hartley, 15; H. C. Thayer, bowled Cunliffe, 14; Lynford Biddle, caught Matthews, bowled Cunliffe, 11; J. P. King, not out, 6; extras, 3. Total, 163.

In addition to Lester and King, who are not out, the Americans have Clark and Cregar to send to the bat to-morrow. The small score of Capt. Patterson of the American team is due to the second ball which he received, hitting his right thumb, upon which a new nail was growing, and every time he made a hit it caused him the greatest pain along his whole arm and in his shoulder.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Company E of the Eighth Regiment Plans a Trip of Five Hundred Miles.

WILL CARRY MILITARY PACKS

Baggage Is to Weigh About Forty Pounds, and They Intend to Ride Fifty Miles Each Day and to Camp Out as if in War Time.

Company E of the Eighth Regiment, the only bicycle company in the National Guard, have planned to make a trip of 500 miles on their wheels. They want to demonstrate that they are able to stand as much fatigue as the regular army. All the men in this company are expert riders, and capable of standing a long journey. They have won every prize in the last two years for which they have competed.

The officers of the company are as follows: T. E. Lyon, Captain; Sam Anable, First Lieutenant; G. E. Frost, First Sergeant; William Nye, Quartermaster Sergeant; Sergeants—L. Mayer, H. Van Rodek, and W. Kennedy.

Over forty men of the company will participate in the trip. They intend to start Saturday July 17, and ride fifty miles every day, rain or shine. The first part of the trip will be through Long Island.

Every man will be supplied with the following equipment: Poncho, cooking utensils, overcoat rolled on pack, blanket rolled up and strapped to seat, and piece strapped to frame. The men will also carry all the necessary change of underwear, shoes, &c., besides 100 rounds of ammunition for each man. The packs and baggage will weigh about forty pounds.

Each man is also to carry a complete repair kit, as all repairs must be made by the company, except such as may be found impossible. Strict military discipline will be enforced during the trip, and guards posted every night. The company will camp out at night, the same as though on scouting duty during war times.

A detail of signal men will accompany the men. The company will be div

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—Roof Garden—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cincinnati—4:00.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. LOW AND THE REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Low's letter is a demand for more light. The pith of it lies in this sentence: "I must have much more evidence than I now have of the popular desire to make it seem to me to be a public duty to become a candidate." If he were convinced of the popular desire for his nomination and that his candidacy would unite the friends of good government in the city, he would accept. But he can lay aside his responsibilities toward Columbia only "under the compulsion of a public duty that cannot be gainsaid." He therefore writes: "I am obliged to say that I do not think I am warranted in accepting the nomination of the Citizens' Union at the present time."

This is a careful but straightforward letter. It must be interpreted according to the plain intent of its writer. President Low asks for "much more evidence" than he now has of a popular desire for his nomination. That evidence can be furnished, in part, by the Citizens' Union. By its enrollment, its meetings, and as a specific testimony by a great mass meeting it can demonstrate to Mr. Low that his nomination is desired by that large body of voters who accept the Union's principle of city government divorced from party and politics. We do not see in his letter any assurance that this would be enough. In order to constitute "a compulsion of public duty" within the meaning of Mr. Low's letter the nomination of the Citizens' Union would have to be reinforced by the nomination of the Republican convention.

We are unable to construe the final paragraph of his communication otherwise than as a reference to Republican support. "Whenever nominated or however nominated," he writes, he would not accept if there were attached to the nomination any other obligation than that of serving the city well. Of course, the Citizens' Union would make no conditions. Only the Republicans would attempt that.

We take it, therefore, that if with the nomination of the Citizens' Union there came to him assurances of an unconditional Republican nomination and support, Mr. Low would consent to run for Mayor, but not otherwise.

This puts upon the Republicans the responsibility of determining whether this able and high-minded man shall be a candidate. We may go further and say that it rests with them to determine whether he shall be the first Mayor of the greater city. His acceptance of the trust is conditioned upon their acceptance of him without conditions. That is the situation. What will the Republicans do?

There is occasion for public congratulation in President Low's declaration that if assured of the support of all friends of good government he would lay aside his present high responsibilities and become a candidate for the Mayoralty. The best men are not always willing to give up an honorable, lucrative, or congenial private business to accept public office. When the President of Columbia University informs us that he will be our Mayor if we want him, and when that President happens to be Mr. SETH LOW, whom any intelligent New Yorker would be sure to name as one of the four or five men preeminently fit to be Mayor, who has had the qualifying experience of two terms as Mayor of Brooklyn, who helped make the charter under which the new City Government will be operated, and who represents in every way the highest type of citizenship, of private worth, and public spirit, any party or faction on a hunt for a sound and strong candidate must be very exigent indeed if it seek further.

The Citizens' Union has in effect nominated Mr. Low. Nobody has any doubt about the intentions of that organization, and its enrollment will proceed with the advantage of full knowledge as to its principles and its man. It is to the Republican Party that the friends of good government now turn with keen interest and aroused expectation. President Low's letter is a challenge to that party. What answer will it make? The challenge is directed, not merely to the county organization in New York—we agree with The Tribune that explorations in that quarter have to be made on "thin ice"—but to the decent Republican sentiment, the Republican masses in the five boroughs. What answer will they make?

The character and the qualifications of SETH LOW are perfectly well known, and this is his platform:

"Whenever nominated or however nominated, if nominated at all, I must be free to serve New York according to my best judgment, if I should be elected Mayor, as I was free, when Mayor of Brooklyn, to serve that city. I should be unwilling to accept any nomination if there were attached to it any obligation, expressed or implied, in case of election, other than the obligation of the official oath as Mayor to make the interests of the city the paramount concern in the discharge of every duty."

There they are, the man and the platform. Are they satisfactory to the Republicans? If not, what do they want?

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CURRENCY.

In addition to the specific statements of Secretary GAGE, which have been so encouraging, our dispatches and others from Washington, authorized at the White House, show that the Administration is aroused to its duty in the matter of the currency.

The situation is not simple, and the way to meet it is not so plain and sure as it might have been made. The President does not wish, on the one hand, to do anything that will delay the passage of the Tariff bill. On the other, he does not wish to do anything that will mix up the tariff and the currency measures to the injury of both. He probably feels that an immediate and definite proposal of a currency commission would set the mountain Senators to scheming for advantage in each of these bills, and would tend to defer action on the tariff, and probably to make the Currency Commission less effective. He is in a position to know whether his fears are well founded, and the country will trust his judgment, provided he makes his purpose as to the currency perfectly plain.

Business men wish the tariff out of the way, and the sooner the better. It is bound to be bad. There is no help for that. It will be just as bad, and probably worse, if it is not passed until August. But they also wish that before the extra session of Congress closes there shall be a distinct and conspicuous sign given by the Administration of a firm and definite policy as to the currency. With this they will face the future with resolute courage and a good deal of hope. They will know the worst as to the tariff, and they will count on a steady improvement from the influence of a decisive announcement on the currency.

COL. WARING AND "LABOR."

A correspondent yesterday called attention to the frivolity and absurdity of the charges made by some members of the Central Labor Union against Col. WARING. According to one of them, "organized labor would be opposed to Col. WARING" as a candidate for Mayor, and for this opposition two reasons were given. One of them was that the street cleaners were once represented in the Central Labor Union, but that the Commissioner put a stop to this representation. The other reason given by the President of the Board of Walking Delegates was that Col. WARING "tries to keep down wages and to make one man do the work of two."

The first part of this objection happens to be unfounded in fact. At the beginning of his administration it is true that Col. WARING objected to the high wages paid in the department, and thought that it should pay only the market rate, which for such services is much lower, thereby being enabled to employ more men for the same money. But he has since expressed himself as convinced that the advantage the high rate of pay in the department gives in enabling the Commissioner to take his pick of the labor market is worth the difference, and that his men earn their wages, so that he has withdrawn his opposition.

But that, after all, is a detail. The point of his objection is that he does not squander the city's money in employing street cleaners, that he will not employ more than he needs nor pay more than is necessary to secure the highest efficiency. The point of the other objection is that he does not encourage or allow his men to contribute to the support of the parasites of labor, the organizers and agitators and walking delegates.

The two things for which the organizers of labor find fault with him are really public services of great importance. In former times the street cleaners were nominally a favored class, inasmuch as they received higher wages than men doing like work for private employers. But really the favoritism was less than it seemed. They were compelled to contribute out of their wages assessments for the support of Tammany on the one hand, and assessments for the support of the organizers and the walking delegates on the other. Now both these sources of expenditure have been cut off, and the men receive their wages without any deduction either for "politics" or for "organized labor." Hence the disgust of Tammany, and hence the disgust of "organized labor." And no wonder. If every employer of labor behaved like that, "Labor" would have to go to work.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that it is only the parasites of labor that disapprove of Col. WARING'S course. The actual laborers employed under him are perfectly satisfied, and are particularly pleased with being relieved of payments to Tammany and payments to "Labor." It therefore appears that the interests of "Labor" and the interests of laborers are two very different things. It is the former and not the latter which is represented by the organizers and the agitators and the walking delegates who operate the Central Labor Union. This is a distinction which the Citizens' Union will do well to bear in mind.

THE CONSTITUTION AND LEXOW.

We have no desire to influence in any way the course of Judge CHESTER in regard to the case now before him under the Lexow law, commonly called the anti-trust law. But certain points were brought out by counsel touching the constitutionality of that law which are of general public interest quite apart from the merits of the charges against the coal companies. Whatever the courts may find to be the actual character and effect of the law, these points throw light on what the authors of the law undoubtedly intended.

The first of these points is that the law assumes to give the Attorney General the right by extraordinary examination to secure evidence on which to hold citizens to answer for an alleged crime which the Constitution says can be done only "on presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury." Now, a Grand Jury has jurisdiction only in the "vicinage" where the alleged crime is committed. This law not only provides for what is practically presentation without indictment, but on proceedings that may take place one, two, or three hundred miles from the vicinage.

Another point is that practically witnesses are "compelled to be witnesses against themselves," which the Constitution forbids. No person can be excused from testifying on the ground that his answers may tend to convict him of a violation of the act. The act professes to forbid such testimony being used against the witness, but it is impossible to avoid it. The President of a corporation, for instance, can give no pertinent testimony which would not tell, if it was of any value at all, against his corporation. That testimony cannot be used against his corporation without injuring him. He is thus denied the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution.

Again, the act confers on a referee power to punish for contempt, though the referee is not in these cases a judicial officer, does not hear and determine cases, does not report to a court, but to the Attorney General, and may even not be a lawyer. The power to punish for contempt is a strictly judicial power, and must be confined to judicial officers and exercised under the well-defined restrictions long established.

We refer to these points, which may or may not be passed upon by the courts, only to show the spirit of the authors of the law, who seem to have regarded all capitalists, and especially capitalists organized in corporations, as a species of public enemy, outside of the protection of the common law and the Constitution, "ferae naturae," whom all men may hunt and destroy.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

The full report of M. BRUNETIERE'S speech at the banquet in Paris of the American University Dinner Club shows that the orator kept his eyes open during his brief sojourn in the United States. It is a pity that comparatively so few eminent Frenchmen visit this country, and that of these so few take the trouble to publish their impressions. The candid and appreciative spirit shown by such French tourists as M. BOURGET and M. BRUNETIERE incline American readers to take their criticisms into serious consideration. On this occasion, as was natural, the critic suppressed everything unfavorable he may have had to say. Seeing that his hosts were all graduates of American colleges, and that his brief American tour had been in the main a series of visits to colleges, he as naturally took the American college for his theme, and he found some suggestive things to say about them.

The great territorial extent of the United States, the diversity of their population, and the materializing tendency of the industrial spirit, M. BRUNETIERE found the chief difficulties in the way of American advancement in civilization. For the mitigation of all these he found the American universities the most effective agency. "They have," he said, "done more than any political institution, than any law, to destroy old separations, to heal old wounds, to unify through the intelligence all the parts of that enormous territory, to melt together the many elements of immigration drawn from so many sources, and thus really to constitute the American nationality."

But he found that they rendered an equally important material service, which he thus described: "They have, so to speak, aristocratized that democracy. * * * In that commercial and industrial civilization, among a people that is represented to us as engrossed in the pursuit of wealth, the universities have awakened curiosity, given their rightful importance to the things of the mind, made intelligible what might be called the fruitfulness of intellectual leisure, and shown mental culture is not only the condition and the guarantee of material progress, but also, when one knows how to use it, one of the most active and the surest means of moral improvement. This is the more remarkable because in Europe, on the other hand, it is the inverse phenomenon that we see; that of a culture formerly aristocratic in which all the changes made seem to have for their object to democratize in the bad sense of the word and consequently to debase."

This is the commencement season, when orators at all the universities are engaged in making arguments for the continuance and extension of higher education. It should give them aid and comfort to know what National services a French professor finds that the higher education has already rendered to the United States.

PRESIDING JUSTICE VAN BRUNT.

To adorn the courtroom of the Appellate Division with the portrait of Presiding Justice VAN BRUNT was a fit and pleasant thing to do, even if done without special ceremony. But to have the portrait given and accepted with expressions of cordial esteem and such tributes of respect and admiration as were paid in the speeches of members of the bar so distinguished as Mr. BUTLER, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, and Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE made the presentation a memorable occasion.

The public knows only in a general way and dimly what the lawyers in their speeches said with circumstance and explicitness, that in Judge VAN BRUNT we have a steam engine on the bench. He not only has a great capacity for work, he craves it and lives on it. The law's delays, as was said yesterday, are never of his making. It is his temperament and his delight to "push business." But when it is added on the competent testimony of the first men of the bar that his mastery of law and fact and principle is broad, ready, and full, the layman least familiar with the courts must at once perceive that we have a very eminent jurist at the head of the Appellate Division.

Judge VAN BRUNT is one of the most human Judges that ever heard an argument. Mr. CHOATE said yesterday, speaking of the lawyers in that serious-minded way that is characteristic of him, that he could not understand how the Judges could "stand them" even at their best, with their prolix and tedious arguments in cases they—the Judges—knew nothing about. Judge VAN BRUNT does not always "stand them." He has been known to get out of patience like a common lay mortal and to cut prolixity short with unjudicial abruptness. He is a notable figure in our gallery of Judges and pleasant of aspect with all. It was a happy thought on the part of the bar to hang up his picture in his own courtroom.

CIVILIZATION IN OHIO.

The sequel of the murder of a negro in Urbana is even more discouraging than the fact of the murder itself. There has not been and could not be a more inexcusable lynching. Not one of the excuses urged for like lynchings in the Southern States applies to this case. It may be admitted that in regions where the blacks equal or outnumber the whites there is occasion for some very special terror of the law to restrain the blacks from a kind of crime to which they are especially prone. That in such communities capital punishment should be provided by law for this offense, and that it should unfailingly and swiftly follow the legal proof that the crime has been committed, are very proper requirements. But the danger is by no means so urgent in a place like Urbana, where the black population is a small fraction of the whole.

There is also some excuse for mob violence when the people believe that justice has not been done according to law. If a malefactor whose crime was such as to excite popular indignation had escaped the legal punishment through legal quibbles, his escape would extenuate the guilt of those who took the law into their own hands. But this excuse also was lacking in Urbana. The criminal had been found guilty after a fair trial, had been sentenced to the extreme penalty provided by law, and was about to undergo his sentence. It was at this point, when the administration of justice according to law had been completely vindicated, that the population converted itself into a mob, seized the prisoner, in spite of a resistance on the part of the militia, and brutally put him to death.

What has followed is even worse, because it is more deliberate. The commander of the militia, who had done merely his duty in protecting the prisoner and in firing upon the mob, was compelled to leave the place by threats of violence, and it is said that it will be impossible for him to get his living in Urbana hereafter, so much "public opinion" resents his discharge of his duty. The women of Urbana have held a meeting, not to condemn or deplore the murder committed by a mob, but to demand that the penalty of death shall be affixed by law to the offense for which the extreme penalty of the law had already been awarded. The whole story would be disgraceful if it were told of a mining camp. But it is told of an old and settled town, fully equipped with schools and churches, which fairly represents the civilization of the Middle West of the United States. In that point of view it is extremely discouraging.

The Republican caucus sugar schedule is a slap full in the face at Senator ALDRICH. He it was who took this important part of the tariff scheme into his own hands and so changed its terms and the rates as to frighten, disgust, and madden several of his Republican associates. So extreme was his action and so great the scandal it caused that he was obliged to submit it to a caucus in order to save the whole bill from defeat. And this he did though he had had numerous private conferences on the subject and had assured himself that he could hold the majority. But, though Senator ALDRICH has been thus publicly humiliated, the Sugar Trust comes out of the caucus in much better shape than it was left by the Dingley bill, possibly in as good shape as it was placed by ALDRICH. The duty on sugar that has been refined to any degree is advanced from $1.87½ to $1.95, or 7½ cents a hundred pounds. As this duty is specific, it becomes more and more favorable to the Trust with any decline in cost—and a decline is practically certain to take place.

The facts published in THE TIMES concerning the rebuilding of the superstructure of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal show in a striking fashion the progress of the world in such matters in the last half century. The old bridge carried a single-track railway. The new one will carry double tracks for the steam road, a double trolley track, and two footways. It is a modest estimate that the utility of the new structure will be fully three times that of the old, while the cost is about one-third as great. The advantage is therefore as nine to one. The Grand Trunk Railway, which crosses the bridge, is a typical modern highway for passengers and freight. The sort of transportation it furnishes is a substantial element in the intercourse and commerce of the world, and its cost and convenience affect the cost and ease of living. That the present generation is nine times better off in this regard than that of its grandfathers is a significant fact to which the attention of pessimists is urgently directed.

Mayor STRONG, in his just tribute to the police, remarks that their excellent discipline and bearing are "especially noteworthy in a body of men nearly 3,000 strong, of whom quite 70 per cent. had not been one year on the force." With this proof of the way in which good administration assimilates and perfects new material must be linked another proof of the way in which like administration can change old material. In the parade of Col. WARING'S force, nearly equal to the police in number and quite equal in the excellence of discipline and bearing, some 60 per cent. were the very men who three years ago were certainly not objects of pride either for the city or themselves. Both the Police and Street Cleaning Departments are the most convincing of object lessons in the efficiency and value of good government.

It is a shame that the delegates to the International Postal Congress, which was recently in session in Washington, are now sightseeing, not at the expense of their host, the United States Government, but of certain magnanimous citizens. It seems that Congress was asked by the Post Office Department to appropriate $200,000 to pay the expenses of the sessions in Washington and the delegates' sightseeing, and that the appropriation was cut down to $50,000. Doubtless so strict economy might better have been observed in other matters. But as it is admitted that the sum of $50,000 was ample to pay the necessary expenses of the Postal Congress in Washington, the additional $150,000 asked for seems to have been rather extravagant. Surely no country in Europe would expend $1,000 a piece upon the entertainment of the delegates. So that there is something to be said on both sides. After all, the main object of the Postal Congress seems to be to promote international good feeling, and although the disposition of our National legislators to regard that as quite unimportant is deplorable, still it is one of their least faults, and one that is not likely to receive much attention from their constituents in this exciting hour.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Though it is one thing for the Supreme Court of Kansas to order a repudiating township to pay its bonds, and another to get the money, yet the decision itself is reassuring in that it evidences the survival in that State of a regard for honesty which Populistic antics had made a matter of some doubt. It now remains to be seen whether Kansas will rejoice or lament over the court's action. Therein will lie the most important bearing of this decision.

——News of Capt. REED'S acquittal of the charge of insufficiently provisioning the ship T. F. Oakes is received by The San Francisco Coast Seamen's Journal with the loud "we told you so" that was to be expected. It even goes to the length of expressing something almost like satisfaction that the case went as it did, taking the ground that the verdict again forcibly illustrates the utter helplessness of sailors under the present shipping laws. The seaman, it says, has been told numberless times that the law is with him and that his protection is the object for which United States Judges exist. "Cases like that of the Oakes teach the seaman and his friends the hollow lie of this stuff; they prove that the law for the seaman is mere theory as far as it goes, which is not very far, and that, in fact, Judges and juries, by the system under which the latter are chosen, are almost universally against him. The lesson of this is clear. It is that the law needs mending so as to make it impossible for Judges and juries to get under cover of it." That the law needs amendment is very true, but the obviously false intimation that Judges and juries are glad, by taking advantage of it, to deprive the sailor of protection, will simply excite indignation in the general public, and therefore delay the growth of a demand for such changes in the statutes as will make tragedies of the Oakes sort impossible. That demand has been heard lately in many quarters, and judicious friends of the sailor will not silence it by absurd accusations of conspiracy between shipowners and those whose only duty it is to interpret and execute the laws as they are.

——Philadelphia isn't like Boston. In the latter city they do not ask the meaning, but criticise the accuracy, of ancient mottoes, while in the former, the suspicion that the mottoes have any significance at all seems to be far from common. "Philadelphia Moneto" appears everywhere on public buildings and documents in the Quaker City, and has done so time out of mind, and yet of nearly a hundred municipal officers of high and low degree who were questioned the other day, some said "Moneto" was the name of an Indian chief, others guessed it was a Greek word whose translation they had forgotten, and all the rest admitted their complete ignorance on the subject. This is very, very sad.

——While testifying in regard to the Indian famine before a Parliamentary commission in London the other day, the editor of one of the native papers published at Madras made the surprising statement that the Hindus themselves think railways have done nothing toward mitigating the horrors of starvation in the peninsula, and that more people die of hunger now, after the lines have been in operation for twenty years, than was the case twenty years before the improved means of transportation came into being. Of course, the existence of this opinion among the Indian populace is not proved by the assertion of one witness, nor would the general holding of such a view be evidence that it was necessarily well founded, but that even one educated native takes this position is sufficiently confusing. The Hindu editor admitted that during the last fifteen years about £17,500,000 had been spent for famine relief, but he contended that certain taxes were set apart for famine, and that they produced more than was actually spent to prevent people from starving. When asked whether, if the Government of India considered that £1,500,000 per annum could not be usefully spent for famine purposes, they should still be forced to spend it, the witness replied that they should not, but that they should remit the taxes; or, if that were not possible, then they should give the money to benefit the class of people for whom it was intended. He thought the construction of railways was only one means of improving the condition of the people. He did not object to railways, but declared that the funds for making them were borrowed in a foreign country. He would prefer the money to be borrowed in India, in spite of the higher rate of interest.

PERSONAL.

——For a man whose surroundings and associations would seem calculated to produce continuous joy, President TAYLOR of Vassar takes a strangely pessimistic view of modern tendencies and developments. And, speaking quite seriously, is it not a bit inconsistent for him to bewail in one sentence that nothing is now beyond the reach of criticism and question, and in almost the next to admit that the results of recent investigations in philosophy, history, and science have made it "impossible" to regard the world, nature, and revelation in the old way?

——Dreadful news comes from Cuba. Gen. LEE has been attending to official business in his shirt sleeves! At least this is more than intimated by La Carta del Sabado, one of the Havana papers. In an article entitled "Pentapolin of the Bared Arm," the editor tells, first in Spanish and then in English—we quote from the second narrative—of "a high personage, that invested of diplomatic representation, has of diplomacy as much as what I have of Bishop." It seems that "for want of tact and of prudence in his determinations" this modern Garamantean as a rule "hits once on the nail and one hundred times on the horseshoe," which in itself is bad enough, but his culminating crime is thus described:

"After asking for alms to soccur imaginary persons, ruined by the effects of a desastruos war indirectly sostained by Iniquos complicities, and tolerencies of a potency that titles herself friendly, he has the discourtesy of assisting an official act in lesser clothes, in a salon where the portrait of our noble Queen model of all virtues, was ostentated, sitting in this light apparel."

The next sentence it is better to leave in Spanish—"No se despojo de los calzones porque—como el campesino—no conoce los calzoncillos." According to the learned translator, "el campesino" means "the hayseed," and the rest interprets itself. Continuing, La Carta asks with true Castilian courtesy if "this bell-ringer diplomat, in his attitude of a belligerent night-watchman," wants to provoke "conflicts that may be are of convenience to his particular interests," and declares that "even if he perspires all his flesh he will not obtain it." The article concludes:

"If he has not the hability as diplomat, the correction of a gentleman ought to be demanded. The man that in an official act remains in his shirt sleeves, because the heat or the shame of his actions soffocates him—is not worthy of representing in a town as large as Spain, a nation as powerful as his. May his destitution quickly come, as in this way we will all be the gainers. What a difference with the always most correct, energectic and circumspect conduct of his antecedent!"

——It will take more than the evidence of a New York expert on chirography to set Capt. DREYFUS free from his terrible prison. If the belief widely held in Paris is well founded, he paces the burning sands of the Ile du Diable less as a punishment for his own sins than to prevent a revelation of those committed by persons more important than he. This theory may not be true, but it will stand a lot of disproving.

——Excited by the rumor that Emperor WILLIAM intends to visit Paris in 1900 for the purpose—among others—of attending the great exposition to be held there that year, the French papers have been seeking right and left for opinions as to the sort of reception he will receive if the plan is carried out. The result in some cases is interesting. For instance, MAURICE BARRES, the poet, says: "It will be deplorable if the Emperor is stoned when he comes here, but it would be more deplorable if he were not." PAUL DE CASSAGNAC declares that the very idea of such a visit is monstrous. EDOUARD DRUMONT would regard such a visit as a cruel mockery unless WILLIAM first restored Alsace and Lorraine, in which case he would be greeted with more enthusiasm than was ever shown to any sovereign. Mme. ADAM thinks that as the Emperor has so often manifested his profound contempt and hatred for France, his presence in Paris would make the city a laughing stock for the world. Gen. DU BARAIL, the ex-Minister of War, is more guarded in his language. He says that if Frenchmen generally dislike the idea of this visit, it would be only fair to give him warning of that fact, but, before doing so, he would have France weigh the consequences and ask itself if it is prepared for another war. FRANCIS CHARMES, who is regarded as a great authority on foreign matters, argues that the reasons which prevent the Emperor from coming to Paris now must also prove an insurmountable difficulty three years hence. Baron DENYS COCHIN, Deputy for the Seine, remarks that such a question would have amazed the soldiers of 1870, and considers that as long as Alsace-Lorraine is held by Germany the visit cannot be thought of. Deputy FRANCOIS DELONCLE cannot imagine that the Kaiser dreams of such a thing, unless he has some concession to offer. Senator DEMOLE, a former Minister of Justice, does not see how the French Government can prevent the journey if the Emperor is resolved on making it, but he dreads some untoward event if the project should be carried out. Evidently the Emperor's little "ballon d'essai" has awakened so hot a fusillade that he may well hesitate to follow it across the Rhine.

Mr. Brundage and the Linen Schedule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Brundage, in his letter to The Dry Goods Chronicle of June 5, under the caption, "Some Statements Contradicted," makes a most extraordinary misstatement when he says, "The average ad valorem equivalents of the linen cloth paragraph are lower in the Senate bill than those of the House bill. This is entirely a matter of arithmetic, and can be easily demonstrated."

Mr. Brundage is either ignorant of the provisions of the two schedules referred to, or the "easily demonstrated" arithmetical problem has been too much for him.

In another paragraph he says: "For the purpose of arriving at a compound rate of duty, the writer was put in possession of a table prepared by the New York Custom House, and which, therefore, may be supposed to be impartial and representative of the chief items of importations. Applying the Senate rates to this table shows that the highest rate is 69 per cent."

As a matter of fact, "easily demonstrated" manufactures of flax (excepting "shirting linens," which are to pay 35 per cent. under both bills) under the Senate bill would pay from 50 per cent. ad valorem (the minimum rate) to (equivalent ad valorem and specific combined) over 100 per cent. But let us take Mr. Brundage at his own figures. He admits that under the Senate bill some goods will pay as high as 69 per cent. Manufactures of flax would therefore pay from 50 per cent. to 69 per cent.—the minimum rate being fixed by the Senate bill, and the maximum rate by Mr. Brundage. Now, let us see how this compares with the House bill. On all goods counting over 100 threads, the maximum rate is 50 per cent. Goods counting under 100 threads are to pay a specific rate—counting not more than fifty threads 8 cents per pound, more than fifty and not more than 100 threads, 9 cents per pound.

The writer has been an importer for many years, and presumes to know something about the ad valorem or equivalent ad valorem rates imposed under different tariff bills. By actual test, the equivalent ad valorem rate on goods now imported by him, counting under 100 threads, would pay, under the House bill, from 16 1-3 to 39 per cent., actually averaging very much less than the present rate of 35 per cent., to say nothing of the proposed Senate rate ranging from 50 per cent. to 69 per cent. While conceding that some low cost, coarse, heavy goods counting under 100 threads would pay a higher equivalent ad valorem rate than those imported by the writer, it is simply absurd to state that the rates imposed in the Senate bill average lower than those in the House bill. On the contrary, any one who has ever imported linens knows that they are very much higher.

CITIZEN.

New York, June 7, 1897.

The Kortright Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article appeared in your issue of June 5 giving an account of an action brought by Lawrence M. Kortright, in which the facts are so incorrectly stated that they apparently reflect upon the latter gentleman. Therefore, as his attorneys, we would be obliged if you would publish a correct statement of the facts, which are briefly as follows:

Lawrence Kortright is the sole trustee of his father, Nicholas G. Kortright, for that share of his estate the income of which is payable to Gouverneur Kortright for life, and the principal of which is payable to his child. In 1892 Mr. Lawrence Kortright, as such trustee, sold considerable real estate under the power of sale contained in that will and signed the deeds therefor. He, however, did not reside in New York and was not experienced in business affairs, and it was therefore considered for the best interests of Gouverneur Kortright and of his child that the proceeds should be invested and managed by the latter as agent for the trustee. This was accordingly done with Lawrence Kortright's approval and consent, the investments being taken in his name.

Gouverneur Kortright has for several months been ill at Bristol, R. I., and in his absence and without notice to him or to his attorneys. Lawrence Kortright has brought this action, charging his brother with conversion.

Mr. Kortright will deliver these securities to his brother as soon as his health will allow him to return to the city for that purpose.

BOWERS & SANDS.

New York, June 8, 1897.

The Review of Books and Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not speak of the general excellence of THE TIMES as a good newspaper—this is known to all who read it.

Especially valuable to me has been the Saturday issue—with its Review of Books and Art. Even the most inveterate "bookworm" cannot keep up with the tireless press which throws off thousands of new volumes every year.

I am a member of the Book Buying Committee of the Rogers Memorial Library in this place, and I wish to acknowledge the great aid the committee has received from the weekly review. This is a new library. The work of supplying good reading requires time and care—hence the real value of such a review is apparent to all who need a well-instructed guide in making selections of books to suit popular taste.

S. H. WALES.

Southampton, N. Y., June 7, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Improper Use.

Like others, of course, a city's riches have wings. But the wings should serve different purposes than feathering official nests.—Philadelphia Times.

Opportunity Comes.

Mrs. Peck—If I had my life to go over again I wouldn't marry the best man alive.

Mr. H. Peck, (his chance at last)—You bet you wouldn't. I wouldn't ask you to.—Philadelphia North American.

The Emergency Met.

"But, my dear Sir, you positively must follow my directions. You must take a cold bath every morning."

"Why, doctor, that's just what I am doing!"

"Oh—er—well, then, you must stop it!"—Boston Traveler.

A Good Case.

Lawyer A.—What do you think of taking Snowden's case? He doesn't seem to have much chance to sustain his allegations, but he has lots of money he is willing to put into the trial. Come what do you say? You have looked into the matter? Has he a good case?

Lawyer B.—I think we have. You say he has plenty of money.—Boston Transcript.

Stopped Search Too Soon.

"Last night," said the Pessimist, "I went all over this town trying to find a person who seemed to be enjoying himself."

"How many did you find?"

"Not one," said the Pessimist, gloomily.

"If you had come up to my room about twelve-thirty," remarked the Optimist, "you might have seen one."

"Humph," said the Pessimist, "and what were you doing?"

"I was asleep," said the Optimist.—Boston Budget.

THE VAMPIRE'S ANSWER.

(To Cool Kipling and Burne-Jones.)

A woman there was who was wondrous wise,
(Even as you and I;)
Men called her an angel from Paradise,
Pitied her innocence, praised her eyes;
Flirted, and flattered her, told her lies,
(Even as you and I.)

Oh, the tears we waste and the shears and paste—
Work of many a heart and hand—
In beguiling the woman we think doesn't know,
Till too late we find that she knows we know,
More than we understand.

If woman there is and her time is spent
(Even as yours and mine)
In helping such fools to their own intent
(O pity that men are so innocent!)
At least she but gives as good as they sent
(Even as yours and mine.)

Oh, the time that's lost and the rhyme it has cost—
And sermons so wise and grand—
In schooling the woman who doesn't know why,
Till we finally find she always knows why,
And we can't understand!

Lo, the hapless fool, in his donkey's hide
(Even as you and I)
Who, seeking a victim, finds a bride
(Not that the innocent lady tried,)
And vampire's victims have not all died,
(Evidence you and I.)

Ah, man's is the blame, but woman's the shame—
The scourge and the red-hot brand—
And Heaven knows why man never knows why!
But why he knows why he doesn't know why,
Can any one understand?

—Exchange.

NO YIELDING TO TURKEY

Powers Not Disposed to Grant Any of the Terms Mentioned in the Porte's Demand.

GERMANY A STUMBLING BLOCK

Stormy Scenes Said to Have Taken Place During the Peace Negotiations—Violations of the Armistice Reported at Athens.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch to The Times from its Constantinople correspondent says that the powers, to whom Greece has intrusted her interests, show no sign of yielding either of the three points in the Turkish demand, the annexation of Thessaly, the abolition of the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects in the Ottoman Empire, or an exorbitant indemnity.

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Constantinople, says it is rumored that stormy scenes have taken place during the sessions of the peace conference, and that German obstruction has provoked lively indignation among a majority of the Ambassadors.

The peace negotiations do not seem to make much progress; and there was considerable disquietude in Athens last evening, caused by the apparently reliable statement that the negotiations were in danger of collapsing altogether. The Ministers who were questioned on the subject, however, had no definite news of an official character, and expressed the opinion that the report was without foundation.

It is said on good authority that the powers are now trying to induce Turkey to sign general peace conditions defining the broad limits within which Turkey and Greece should afterward settle details by direct negotiation.

This news is regarded at Athens with dismay as a breach of faith on the part of the powers, and as leaving Greece to the tender mercies of the Sultan. It is believed by many good judges at Athens that Greece may yet have to fight for her very existence. Already there are reports that the Turks have advanced in the Agrapha district, have occupied several villages, and are still advancing toward the town of Agrapha. Greece has protested to the powers against the violation of the armistice, and Col. Tosmados, the Minister of War, has gone to Lamia.

Premier Ralli, who has conveyed the thanks of the Government to the Greeks of New York City for five cannon, says: "The Government does not forget that armistice is not peace, and that Greece is prepared for every eventuality." The Greek newspapers all publish the statement made by Gen. Miles that the positions at Thermopylæ are impregnable.

Advices from Constantinople are equally pessimistic. It is alleged that Tewfik Pasha at Saturday's meeting of the Council of Ministers announce that the Sheik-al-Islam had issued a fetva declaring that territory once acquired by the sacrifice of Ottoman blood cannot, under the Ottoman law, be surrendered.

If this be true it will require a good deal of persuasion to induce the Sultan to retire from Thessaly. In addition to this report comes the rumor that Bulgaria has made an informal demand that Macedonia, with the exception of the Province of Adrianople, shall be formed into an autonomous administration.

TURKISH ABUSES DENIED.

Minister to the United States Says the Greek Reports of Cruelty Are Untrue.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—On Monday last it was officially announced at Athens that the Turks in Epirus were guilty of abusing women, defiling churches, and engaging in general pillage, and it was further announced that the Turkish irregulars had committed similar excesses in the villages around Larissa. The Turkish Government to-day issued an official and categorical denial of the statements on this subject made officially at the Greek capital.

Moustapha Tahsin Bey, the Turkish Minister to this country, sat yesterday in a front room in the Albemarle Hotel, overlooking Madison Square, together with A. Chefik Bey, Turkish Consul in New York, discussing a cable message that had been received from the home Government. Both Moustapha Tahsin Bey and A. Chefik Bey were engaged in framing a most strenuous denial to the cable information that was printed in the morning papers.

After much discussion the Turkish Minister formulated the following denial, which to him seemed the most emphatic way of nailing a Turco-Grecian campaign lie:

"The Turkish Minister at Washington is authorized by his Government to deny categorically the news given by cable from Athens announcing that the Turks have committed serious excesses in Epirus. The story is absolutely false, and is a pure and simple fiction."

He declared the news was manufactured by war correspondents to create a feeling against Turkey. He says that, if anything, the Turkish soldiers are refraining from acts of cruelty, and that all these stories emanate from Graecophiles. The Turkish Minister had no opinion on what Turkey intended in Thessaly; whether she would remain in occupation of that country, the desires of the powers to the contrary notwithstanding. He had no information from his Government as to its intention in the matter of immediate peace or an armistice. He declared that he hoped that peace would soon be secured.

When asked if Turkey would insist on Greece paying the penalty originally imposed by Turkey ere peace was declared, he carefully stroked his grizzled beard and said he didn't know. When the matter of outrages was mentioned the Minister instanced the Urbana (Ohio) outrage, and declared that this American cruelty was a great one. As he said this he smiled, and said nothing further. He professed a profound ignorance as to the purposes of his country in the Cretan war, and stated that all he could announce officially was that which he had given out. In regard to the continuance of operations by the Turkish troops, he said that when the Turks got started, like all other armies, it was hard to stop them. This he said was true of all wars everywhere. He had no opinions on the outcome of the hostilities, and did not know what position the powers would assume in the premises.

One thing he did know, and that was that Turkey's prestige had been gloriously increased by the victories she had gained over the Greeks.

AGENTS SENT TO THESSALY.

Powers Trying to Fix the Amount of Indemnity Which Greece Must Pay Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—The British, Russian, and Italian Ambassadors are sending representatives to Thessaly, with instructions to report upon the situation there.

The third meeting between the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, and the Ambassadors of the powers to arrange a permanent basis for peace between Turkey and Greece took place to-day.

PARIS, June 8.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the report of the representatives of the British, Russian, and Italian Ambassadors who are going to Thessaly is intended to serve as a basis upon which to determine the amount of indemnity which Greece will have to pay Turkey as a result of the recent war between those two countries.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BANGKOK, Siam, June 8.—An epidemic of cholera has broken out here.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—The Czar received Mr. John W. Foster, the American Seal Commissioner, at the Peterhof yesterday.

VIENNA, June 8.—The strike of street railway employes, which has involved all the lines in the city, was settled to-day, the companies making large concessions to the strikers. The strike passed off without any violence, and the result is regarded as most significant in its bearings upon the interests of labor in Austria.

RIOTING NEAR VALENCIA.

Bomb Explodes Prematurely at Benicarlo, Spain.

VALENCIA, Spain, June 8.—Serious disturbances have occurred at Benicarlo and Chelva, this province, on account of the Octroi duties. At Benicarlo a man attempted to blow up a house with a bomb, but it exploded prematurely, and dangerously wounded the man.

MANAGUA TO NEW YORK.

Atlas Line Buys a Steamboat Concession for Lake Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 8.—The Atlas Steamship Company has just purchased the Pellas steamboat concession for Lago Nicaragua and the San Juan River, between Grenada and Greytown, and is offering through twelve-day rates from Managua to New York.

SENATOR CASIMIR-PERIER DEAD.

Uncle of the ex-President and Son of the Famous Minister.

PARIS, June 8.—M. Paul Casimir-Perier, Senator from the Department of the Seine-Inférieure and uncle of the ex-President of that name, is dead. He was born in Paris in 1812, and was the second son of the illustrious Minister of Louis Philippe and brother of the former Minister of the Republic.

GEN. MILES IN ITALY.

He Visits the Minister for War and the Arsenal at Puzzioli.

ROME, June 8.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, paid a long visit yesterday to the Italian Minister for War, Lieut. Gen. Pelloux, and, while passing through Naples, Gen. Miles visited the Puzzioli Artillery Arsenal. The General started for London to-day, where he will represent the United States Army at Queen Victoria's jubilee celebrations.

LIGHTNING HITS POWDER MILL.

MUNICH, June 8.—Lightning struck a powder factory to-day, situated about three miles from Rosenheim, exploding 11,000 pounds of gunpowder. The doors of houses at Rosenheim and at Stephans-Kirchen, about one and one-half miles from Rosenheim, were torn from their hinges, big trees were uprooted, and eleven houses were shattered. But, in spite of the fearful force of the explosion, there was no loss of life.

AMBASSADOR UHL RETIRES.

BERLIN, June 8.—The retiring United States Ambassador, Edwin F. Uhl, had his farewell audience with Emperor William at noon to-day, and presented his letters of recall. The Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, Baron von Rotenham, was present at the interview.

Andrew D. White, the new United States Ambassador to Germany, accompanied by his family, arrived here to-day.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "After Mr. Uhl, the retiring United States Ambassador, had presented his letters of recall to-day, (Tuesday,) the Emperor and Empress received Mr. and Mrs. Uhl privately.

"The fact that Mr. Jackson is retained has made a very good impression here, as he has proved himself an able official."

YACHT REPUBLIC FLOATED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 8.—The American yacht Republic, which ran aground in Kingston Harbor, was hauled off by tugs last night, having sustained but slight damage.

The Republic left New London April 17, and the belief prevailed there that she had started upon a filibustering expedition to Cuba. She is owned by George Matthews of New York, and the men in charge of her at that time said she had been chartered by a British syndicate to go to Guatemala for mahogany and other valuable woods.

A representative of Mr. Matthews, who was seen the same day, claimed that the Republic had been chartered by a British syndicate for commercial purposes, and asserted that there was absolutely no truth in the report that the yacht was to be used in connection with the Cuban troubles.

MARQUIS OF LORNE ON CANADA.

LONDON, June 8.—The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria and former Governor General of Canada, is the author of a lengthy and eulogistic review of the progress and present position of Canada, published in The Daily Graphic to-day. Dealing with the vast mining resources of the Dominion, he says:

"The half-veiled proposal to repudiate debts owing to the British investors, heard from the platforms of some of Bryan's supporters in the election contest, should make us cherish more than ever the field of investment in our own colonies."

The Marquis of Lorne advocates the establishment of training ships on Canadian coasts to drill the marines and the militia recruited in Canada, and urges a spirit of compromise in England's fiscal dealings with the colonies "as a means of insuring our trade in time of war."

MONKS ROASTED LIKE PIGS.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 8.—Further interviews with officers of the steamer Hupeh, now in port, elicit the fact that twenty-five Catholic monks were roasted by the rebels in the Phillipine Islands, and not by Spanish troops, as previously reported. The information was furnished by a prominent resident of Ilo-Ilo, in the group of islands, and corroborated by a foreign Consul. In consequence of cruelties inflicted by Spanish troops on rebels or those suspected of sympathizing with them, the rebels perpetrated acts of cruelty on the hapless monks who came into their clutches.

The customary mode of roasting suckling pigs in the island is by thrusting a bamboo through the pig and then fastening it to an iron and roasting it over a slow fire. This was done to the monks, the bamboo being thrust through them while they were alive. Previous to the voyage to this port the Hupeh made a trip from Hong Kong to Ilo-Ilo, and it was just previous to this voyage that the acts reported occurred, near Manila.

THE SELF-IMMOLATIONS.

LONDON, June 9.—The special correspondent of The Daily News at Tiraspol, Russia, who is investigating the case of the self-immolation of members of the religious sect known as the Raskolniki, reports of which have already been cabled, describes in his second letter to-day the scene at the place of entombment.

He says the spaces were so cramped that the victims were obliged to pack themselves in like sardines, heads and feet alternately. One scooped a cavity in the clayey wall with his fingers to give room to lay his head and shoulders.

The interments all took place in the night time. The victims donned their best clothes, then their funeral shrouds, and prostrated themselves resignedly and silently, always in the presence of some passive co-fanatic.

There was not a single involuntary moan or movement while Kovaleff, with his spade, slowly covered them.

A report has just arrived at Tiraspol, says the correspondent, of suspected similar self-immolations practiced for years past at the village of Flotzkoe, about sixteen versts distant, and the police have been ordered to make an investigation.

Mr. Bennett Reaches the Azores.

HORTA, Azores, June 8.—The steam yacht Namouna, from New York, with James Gordon Bennett on board, arrived here this morning after a voyage of six days and nine hours. The average speed made was thirteen and three-quarter knots. The passage was rough and cold, with much rain.

Sixty Icebergs on One Voyage.

SUNDERLAND, June 8.—The British steamer Eleanor, Capt. Fell, which arrived here June 5 from Quebec, via Sydney, C. B., reports that during the 24th and 25th days of May, from latitude 48, longitude 50, to latitude 40, longitude 47, she sighted sixty icebergs.

Canadian Highlanders Win.

LONDON, June 8.—At the Royal Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in the bayonet team fighting to-day between the Regulars and the Colonials, the prize was carried off by the Forty-eighth Canadian Highlanders.

ACTORS' ANNUAL MEETING

Sixteenth Year of Their Organization for Mutual Benefits and the Care of Their Helpless.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S SPEECH

Recounts His Experience as a Farmer and of the Disaster Wrought in His Greenhouse by a High-Priced Alderney Bull.

The members of the Actors' Fund of America met yesterday at Hoyt's Theatre and held their sixteenth annual meeting and election of officers. In the afternoon anniversary exercises were held at the Garrick Theatre. The following officers were elected unanimously:

President—Louis Aldrich; First Vice President—Frank W. Sanger; Second Vice President—Edwin Knowles; Secretary—Daniel Frohman; Treasurer—Charles H. Hoyt; Trustees—A. M. Palmer, Antonio Pastor, J. W. Shannon, Charles Frohman, William E. Sinn, Andrew A. McCormick, T. Henry French, and Augustus Pitou.

The Secretary's annual report was as follows: Receipts, $156,089.94; disbursements, $134,946.03; assets, $189,730.28.

It was decided after considerable discussion to have the new Board of Trustees appoint a committee to continue the investigation of the subject of annuities and report at the next annual meeting.

At the anniversary meeting in the afternoon A. M. Palmer read the President's annual report, which was in part:

The actors, in creating a much-needed charity for the speedy relief of their sick and needy ones, gave birth to an institution the indirect influence of which for good upon the dramatic profession has been almost as great as the direct good done through the benefactions it has dispensed. While we have done many good things we have still left others undone.

We were to have an actors' house, and the Trustees were directed to buy a building, but it has not been done. We were to have an orphanage where the children of the stage could be sheltered and educated. Money was at first liberally subscribed for this special object and one great fair was started with this as one of its avowed purposes, but it is still a thing of the more or less remote future.

We have discussed, almost regularly at our meetings for the past ten years, the propriety of founding an actors' home and a hospital, where the superannuated among our beneficiaries might find a pleasant retreat, and where they could be cared for directly by the funds, agents, and physicians in sickness. So far, we have been able to do nothing practical in this direction, but I have good reason for believing that, in the near future, such a home may be provided. A special fund will be created for the purpose toward which a large sum has already been pledged.

The fund has extended relief to 6,789 persons, 80 per cent. of whom were actors and actresses. It has given burial to 974 persons connected with the business of amusement, a very large percentage being actors and actresses. It has bought and fully paid for one of the largest and most beautiful burial plots in the country, and the only one in the world exclusively used as the final resting place of members of our profession. It has raised and had paid into its Treasury about $580,000, and it has dispensed for charitable relief and burials and necessary expenses the sum of $369,469.65. It has an invested fund of nearly $200,000.

Our permanent beneficiaries number forty. Some of them are with their friends in their own homes, but many are in the public asylums. Of the 980 beneficiaries of the year, 806 were actors and actresses of the dramatic, variety, and operatic stage, 33 were managers and agents, 58 were dancers, figurantes, and chorus singers, 16 were musicians, 44 were stage mechanics, 11 were circus performers, and 12 were wardrobe employes.

The new President, Louis Aldrich, introduced Joseph Jefferson, who made a happy speech, which was in part:

"Charles Lamb has said that the world is divided into two classes, those who are born to borrow and those who are born to lend. So is the world divided into two other classes, those who are desirous of making speeches and those who are desirous of keeping out of it. Of course, making a speech cheerfully and making a cheerful speech are two very different things.

"There was published in this city many years ago a certain dramatic paper, or, I may say, an uncertain dramatic paper, and I call it that from the peculiar and spasmodic quality of its appearance, to say nothing of the limited and uncertain quality of its circulation. This paper would appear and disappear without the slightest reference to its contributors. Now and then it would come out month after month, quite gally and cheerfully, and then it would retire for some months and come out again as if nothing had happened. In our last issue we remarked so and so, and so and so, but on one occasion it was silent for a year, and the leading article when it again appeared was fashioned somewhat after this manner: 'This paper was suspended a year ago for the want of funds; it is now reissued for the same reason.'

"You know that for some strange reason, all members of the theatrical profession are fond of the country. They love the rural districts not only for the Summer trip, but they turn farmers whenever they can. If they save any money, the first thing they do is to buy a farm. Edwin Forrest was a farmer. The celebrated John Cooper, an English actor, with the first money he made in this country, bought a farm, and, curiously enough, he was the owner of a fast trotting horse. He lived fifteen miles from Philadelphia, and made that in an hour. That might not be a great speed now, but it was then. I myself have been a farmer.

"I have a farm in New Jersey and one in Louisiana—they are both for sale. That is not meant as an advertisement, but merely to suggest some little warning. I know there are some members of my profession who are farmers. I believe Mr. Hackett was a farmer; Mr. Stoddart, and a number I could name. I don't know how they succeeded, but my farming experience, and I think I would like you to take warning by it, first commenced in New Jersey.

"The bugs got into the potatoes. We put Paris green upon them to such an extent that we were afraid to eat them—the potatoes, not the bugs. But the last awful crash came when our thoroughbred Alderney bull got into the greenhouse. He didn't leave a flower pot alive. Nothing seemed to stop him until he came to the cactus, and if there is anything that will check the fury of a thoroughbred it is a full-blooded South American cactus. I found him there. Everything was smashed, and he was eating the Hamburg grapes. I don't know whether any of you are raising Alderney bulls, but I can recommend Hamburg grapes.

The rest of the programme was made up of songs by Eugene Cowles, Miss Frances Lee, and the Eagle Quartet, and addresses by William Winter and Roland Reed.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Casino roof garden was closed last night owing to the inclemency of the weather.

"The Gypsy Bride," Adolf Phillips's burlesque, will be produced at Terrace Garden to-morrow night. The piece is a travesty on the Chimay-Rigo scandal.

It was said yesterday that Benjamin Lichtenstein, owner of the Harlem Opera House, had secured a mortgage for $250,000 on that property from the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

Wallack's Theatre will open Sept. 13 with Madeline Lucette Ryley's new comedy, "A Coat of Many Colors," which title will probably be changed. Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and W. J. Le Moyne will play the leading parts.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation will entertain the Mexican and Central and South American merchants at the performance of "The Girl from Paris" at the Herald Square Theatre to-night. Dorothy Usner wil play the part of Julie Bon Bon in the piece at the matinée this afternoon.

Augustin Daly, accompanied by Mrs. Daly and Ada Rehan, sails to-day for England. Blanche Astley, who played the part of Lucille (a slack wire walker) in "The Circus Girl" at Daly's Theatre, also sails. Her place was taken last night by May Young, who acted the rôle acceptably. The fiftieth performance of the piece was given last night to a packed house.

A report circulated yesterday to the effect that a certain former manager of Richard Mansfield would again manage that actor was denied by Mr. Mansfield, who says that John E. Warner will be his manager next season. Mr. Warner is spending a vacation at Meredith, N. H. Mr. Mansfield will start in a few days for Maine, where he will spend the Summer months.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Annual Exhibition of the Work of the Different Courses of Columbia University.

The annual exhibition of the work of the students in the School of Architecture, Columbia University, was opened in the rooms of the school yesterday morning, to continue throughout the week.

The ground floor is given up to Gothic research work. The students who have excelled in that work are W. Emerson, C. L. Otto, E. Benedict, Julian C. Levi, W. A. Delano, Hugh McClellan, and R. Huger Elliott. In their last week the students have to make finished drawings, and some very fine work is on exhibition.

Thesis work occupies the second floor. The students have to show originality and furnish plans for some building, with elevation and section drawings. J. Bruce McClelland and W. E. Parsons have distinguished themselves, McClelland for his construction and Parsons for his artistic designs. McClelland has designed a twelve-story office building. W. E. Parsons's design is for a County Court House, and it is based on the programme prepared for the Paterson competition. Herbert Wheaton has designed a students' clubhouse of the Dutch Renaissance style, A. S. G. Taylor a villa, and George W. Rappold a railroad terminus and hotel.

The second and third classes made studies of Trinity, Grace, St. Thomas's, and All Angels' Churches, and of some houses for measured work. In the third-year work Julian C. Levi and W. Emerson did good work. In pen-and-ink work C. L. Otto, Julian C. Levi, Hugh McClellan, and W. A. Delano were the leaders.

Some rare designs are exhibited for stained glass windows. The best are by H. L. Beadel, Hugh McClellan, Julian C. Levi, and C. L. Otto.

For historical ornamental designs H. L. Beadel and H. C. Loudon have excelled with Byzantine Mosaics; and H. Elliott, E. Blum, W. Emerson, Bayard S. Cairns, and E. Benedict, with Gothic window designs; Hugh McClellan, H. C. Loudon, Bayard S. Cairns, and H. R. Mainzar with Norman doorways.

J. Bruce McClelland has taken a course of construction, and has furnished plans and sectional drawings of a bridge, an observatory, and a factory, and has written specifications for each. He has written a dissertation of 136 pages of type-written matter on office buildings in general. This he presented to the Faculty of Applied Science of Columbia University, School of Architecture, and it is placed in the exhibition and shown by the professors with much pride.

The first year's work consists of brush work, elements of architecture, shades, and shadows, graphical construction and discussion, series of elementary designs and designs from description, free-hand drawing, tracing and sketches in connection with the study of ancient architectural history. The best works on exhibition are by S. E. Ponsky, and F. A. Nelson, for elements of architecture; E. W. Bartberger, for shades and shadows; F. A. Nelson, M. T. James, and H. Kafka, Jr., for brush work; S. E. Plonsky, E. W. Bartberger, J. A. Sherrer, F. B. Lefferts, M. T. James, and H. Kafka, Jr., for sketches and tracing, and G. E. Steinback, W. H. Shanck, H. Kafka, Jr., M. T. James, S. E. Plonsky, and E. W. Bartberger, for free-hand drawing.

BROOKLYN'S SCHOOL NO. 67.

The Question Taken Up by the Board of Education.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held its last meeting yesterday under its present membership. The terms of fifteen members expire on July 1.

Almost the entire session was taken up yesterday in discussing the troubles of School No. 67. The board had heretofore postponed discussion on the matter, but Mr. Scottron, the colored member, insisted upon final action, which to his chagrin resulted practically in favor of the Dorsey party.

The only other important business transacted was the passage of a resolution authorizing the Committee on Sites and Localities to purchase a site for the Eastern District High School, at North Second, Ewen, and Conselyea Streets.

The probability is now that the colored Principal will continue in his position for an indefinite period.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

Degree of Master of Laws Conferred Upon Edward Lauterbach's Daughter.

The commencement exercises of the New York University Law School took place at Carnegie Hall last night.

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken conferred the degrees, and the award of examination prizes and scholarships was made by the Dean of the Faculty, Clarence D. Ashley. The address was delivered by the Hon. Edward W. Hatch, Justice of the New York Supreme Court.

There were 123 graduates upon whom the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred. In addition, there were 19 persons, graduates of this and other institutions, who received the honorary degree of Master of Laws.

Among the latter was Miss Lauterbach, daughter of Edward Lauterbach, who received the degree of LL.B. There were only one other woman to share honors with Miss Lauterbach, Mrs. McKinley Smith, A. B.

HARVARD'S BECK HALL SPREAD.

Invitations Sent Out for the Society Event of the College Year.

BOSTON, June 8.—The invitations were sent out last night for the great society event of the year at Harvard, and the most decidedly exclusive event of a social sort which can be found in the catalogue of happenings, the "Beck Hall Spread," as it is called.

Beck Hall is the swellest dormitory in Cambridge, and nearly all the prominent society men in Harvard are sheltered in its walls. Therefore, the sweet society girl who receives the invitation for the Beck Hall spread can consider herself one of the favored few.

The invitations bear the names of many well-known men. The men from near Boston or whose homes are in Boston are these: David Cheever, E. N. Fenno, Jr., Allan Forbes, N. P. Hallowell, H. W. Howe, A. H. Ladd, T. Lyman, Jr., C. C. Rumrill, R. H. Stevenson, Jr., Joseph Warren, and G. H. Watson.

The New York men whose names appear are C. N. Bliss, Jr., J. H. Choate, Jr., A. F. Street, L. B. Valentine, Beekman Winthrop, and Evan Holister, the last being from Buffalo. The others are Honore Palmer, of Chicago, Haut Turner of St. Louis, J. H. Ricketson, Jr., of Pittsburg, W. B. Johnston of Washington, and F. G. Thomson of Philadelphia. The spread is immediately after the tree exercises, and is to be held as usual on the Beck Hall lawn.

GREAT CROWD AT VASSAR.

Class Day Exercises Confined to the Chapel by the Rain.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—Rain seriously interfered with the class day programme at Vassar College to-day, compelling the use of the college chapel for the exercises instead of the lawn east of the college, as was intended. The largest attendance of friends of the students in the history of the college is here this year, and the chapel was thronged.

The address of welcome was by Mary Elizabeth Chambers of Bronxville, N. Y. The first historian of the class was Marie Reimer of East Aurora, and the second historian was Grace Margaret Gallaher of Essex, Conn. A feature of the exercises was the singing of Miss Belle Louise Tiffany. Although the rain made the usual burial of the records under a tree next to impossible, the exercises were gone through with in the chapel. The senior charge was delivered by Elizabeth Bushnell Atkinson of Brooklyn, and the junior reply was by Mary MacColl of Caledonia, N. Y. The class song was written by Nancy Vincent McClelland of Poughkeepsie. The Marshal of the day was Antoinette Newell of Bristol, Conn., and the President of the class is Miss Chambers. On the Class Day Committee were Rosamond Renwick Brevoort of Yonkers, Mabel Chesley of Malone, N. Y.; Elizabeth Guyer of Waverly, N. Y.; Lillian Chapman Hommell of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Grace Benedict Tweedy, Danbury, Conn., and Annie Lindsay Wilkinson of Germantown, Penn. President Taylor's annual reception to the students took place at the college to-night.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Interesting Commencement Exercises With Lip-Reading and Drawing. —Progress of Orris Benson.

The seventy-ninth commencement exercises of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were held yesterday morning in the chapel of the institution, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue. Despite the storm fully 1,200 parents and friends of the pupils attended.

At 10:30 o'clock all assembled in the chapel. The exercises opened with a prayer, and in the absence of the President of the institution, Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D., the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., made the address of welcome. Following were exercises by the smaller pupils, conducted by the Principal, Enoch Henry Currier, M. A. The primary classes, composed of boys and girls ranging in age from five to seven years, gave an illustration of drawing on the blackboard.

Miss Bertha Martha Spahr delivered the salutatory address orally, which showed clearly the wonderful progress that has been made, especially in her case, in teaching articulation. An interesting feature of the programme was lip reading by the children in the kindergarten class. Although totally deaf, the little ones obeyed the given orders instantly, and as well as if their hearing was perfect. Six of the older boys made an excellent blackboard drawing from memory, depicting the scene at Grant's Tomb on the day of its dedication.

The principal feature of the exercises was the appearance of Orris Benson, a deaf, dumb, and blind boy, fourteen years of age. He was stricken with spinal meningitis when a mere child, and lost these three senses. He was sent to the institution from his home, in Grahamville, N. Y., and his progress has been rapid and wonderful. His teacher, in speaking, Miss Bessie Nixon, made him understand her process by his hand, and he answered in the sign language, in which he is far in advance of other boys in the school of the same age. He is an expert on the typewriter, and has a wonderful memory for dates and facts.

The valedictory was delivered by Emma French Caddy, and the exercises closed with "America," recited in signs.

ADELPHI ACADEMY EXERCISES.

Prizes Awarded and Promotions Announced—An Exhibition of School Work.

The Brooklyn Adelphi Academy yesterday morning awarded prizes and announced promotions and in the evening held its commencement exercises. It had just rounded out the first year of its existence. At the evening exercises, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, President of the Board of Trustees, made an address, in which he referred to the growth and prosperity of the Adelphi and its needs for the future. The evening was brought to a close by an organ postlude by Mr. Erb, the instructor in music.

The usual dance and collation which mark commencement night were omitted.

The exhibition of school work will continue to-day and to-night the training school for kindergarten teachers will have its graduation exercises.

GRADUATING CLASS EXERCISES.

Close of the Term at the University of the City of New York.

Class Day was celebrated yesterday at the University of the City of New York on Morris Heights by the thirty-six members of the graduating class. The exercises were held in the gymnasium of the institution, which was decorated in violet, the color of the university, and with the National flag. The Glee Club opened the programme by singing college songs.

The President of the class, M. B. Gates, made an address; B. T. Allen called the roll, the Statistician's report was read by L. I. Snyder, L. W. Demeritt delivered the Class Day oration, and W. J. Tompkins rehearsed the class history and told many amusing anecdotes at the expense of his fellow-members.

The prophecy by R. S. Whightman proved beyond doubt that each member of the class will enjoy health, wealth, and prosperity as long as he lives, and the different presents given showed that the presentation committee had carefully studied the characteristics of their classmates.

Graduates Visit President Low.

President Seth Low of Columbia University received the members of the graduating classes at his home, 30 East Sixty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The reception was an informal one. President Low chatted with the students who are to leave college this term, and a pleasant afternoon was enjoyed.

WEDDING OF MISS WRIGHT.

The Former Affianced Bride of Gen. Antonio Ezeta Marries Dr. Walter E. Seymour.

Miss Ida Dent Wright, once the affianced bride of Gen. Antonio Ezeta, at the time he was Vice President of Salvador, was quietly married to Dr. Walter E. Seymour, a young physician of Boston, in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue and West Thirty-ninth Street, at high noon Monday. The Rev. Canon John Hamlin Knowles of St. Chrysostom's conducted the ceremony, which was very simple.

The bride is the daughter of the late Hinton Wright of Georgia, and is a highly accomplished woman and a great traveler. With her mother, Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, the authoress, she made the tour of the Central and South American republics, and at La Libertad, Salvador, met Gen. Ezeta, whose brother, Carlos Ezeta, was then President. This was in 1893, during the time of the revolution.

When Miss Wright returned she had plighted her troth to the Salvadoran commander. In a Guatemalan and magnificent wedding, Miss Wright and her mother were on the point of leaving for Europe, when the news reached them that the Government had been overthrown and both Carlos and Antonio Ezeta were fugitives.

Antonio Ezeta took shelter on the United States gunboat Bennington, and although the arrest of the Salvadoran Government, his extradition was refused, and he was released in San Francisco. Soon afterward his engagement was broken off by mutual consent, although she and Gen. Ezeta remained good friends until he died in exile, several months later.

Yesterday's wedding had been arranged only since last Saturday, having originally been set for next Monday. Miss Wright was attended by her mother, and the best man was a friend of the bridegroom, from Providence, who accompanied him to New York several days ago.

The bride and her mother recently arrived in this city from Mexico, where they traveled as the guests of President Diaz, with whom Mrs. Wright enjoys personal friendship. They were treated with the greatest distinction throughout their extensive stay in that country, where they journeyed over a thousand miles on horseback. Mrs. Wright has written a book on the picturesque aspects of Mexico, which will appear in about a month.

The wedding party did not exceed a dozen in number. The bride wore a gown of blue silk muslin over changeable blue taffeta, figured in terra cotta flowers and trimmed with terra cotta ribbon and lace, with a white Leghorn picture hat trimmed with tall white plumes and roses.

The bridal party immediately drove to Mrs. Wright's apartments at 36 West Twenty-fifth Street, and the bride and bridegroom left soon after for the Maryland coast, where they will remain for four weeks prior to sailing for Vienna. Dr. Seymour will take a four years' course at Vienna to complete his medical studies.

Fuguet—Geisse.

The wedding of Miss Ella Geisse to Dallet Fuguet was celebrated last evening at 72 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. D. B. Coe. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with point lace, a veil of tulle, and a wreath of orange blossoms. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Bella Geisse, who was attired in a gown of white taffeta and mull. The best man was Howard Fuguet of Philadelphia. The Rev. George A. Van De Water, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, officiated.

Palmer—Strong.

SARATOGA, June 8.—At the First Methodist Church, to-night, Miss Emma Cruttenden Strong was married to Dr. Elliott A. Palmer. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. M. Simpson. The bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sylvester F. Strong.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Edward Seaman Bunker.

Dr. Edward Seaman Bunker, an old resident of Brooklyn, died shortly after midnight yesterday, at his home, 856 Twenty-third Street, Bath Beach. Dr. Bunker gave up his practice in Brooklyn last Fall, and passed the Winter in Bermuda in search of health.

Dr. Bunker was born in Jerusalem, L. I., Aug. 15, 1840, at the old Seaman homestead, which had been built by his ancestor, Capt. John Seaman, 200 years before. He was descended from the Bonceour family of France, who took refuge in England during the Huguenot troubles.

Dr. Bunker was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute in 1857, and remained there as an instructor in Latin and Greek for ten years. In 1871 he was graduated at Bellevue. Later he filled the chairs of gynecology, obstetrics, pathology, and histology in the Long Island College Hospital. Dr. Bunker about this period studied for a time under Virchow in Berlin. During his long practice in Brooklyn Dr. Bunker achieved great distinction as a surgeon. He contributed frequently to medical journals, and during his years of practice was surgeon of the Twenty-third Regiment, of St. Mary's Hospital, of the Sheltering Arms, and of the Lucretia Mott Dispensary.

He is survived by his widow and three children, one being Phoebe A. Bunker, who has attained some celebrity as an artist.

Funeral services will be held to-morrow at the Friends' Meeting House, in Schermerhorn Street.

Henry Peters Gray, Jr.

Henry Peters Gray, Jr., died Monday. He was born in this city April 9, 1844, his father being the well-known old New York artist and figure painter, Henry Peters Gray, one of the founders of the New York Academy of Design. He attended the Eagleswood Military Academy, Perth Amboy, N. J., but left school in 1861, at the age of seventeen, to enlist for the war of the rebellion. He served with distinction as Adjutant of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York Volunteers, and as Acting Assistant Adjutant General under Gen. Sheridan. He took part in the Battles of Winchester, Hilton Head, (Port Royal,) the bombardment of Charleston, and other notable engagements. His twenty-first battle was fought on his twenty-first birthday. Upon his return from the war he completed his education, became a tutor, and later entered the employ of Tiffany & Co. as correspondent. He remained in charge of the department for over twenty-six years, until the Fall of 1895, when his failing health incapacitated him for the discharge of his duties. After lingering for eighteen months he quietly passed away. His mother and a sister survive him.

Commander G. E. Wingate, U. S. N.

Commander George E. Wingate, United States Navy, of the Charlestown Navy Yard, died in Malden, Mass., yesterday. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 10, 1837, and had been in the service since 1862. He was commissioned Master in the regular service March 12, 1868. On Dec. 18, the same year, he was appointed Lieutenant of the United States steamship Quinnebaug at the South Atlantic station, and later was transferred to the flagship Guerriere. He was appointed Lieutenant Commander July 13, 1870, and served on the ironclads Saugus and Ajax. May 26, 1887, he was appointed Commander of the United States steamship Monongahela, and in 1890-91 was Commander of the Michigan in the Northwest lakes.

He was in the lighthouse service and the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and in January of this year was appointed to the Equipment Department of the Charlestown Navy Yard. He took up his residence in Malden in December, 1884, and had resided there since. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Mrs. Angelica Downing Loop.

Mrs. Angelica Downing Loop, widow of George H. Loop, a prominent New York merchant, died Monday afternoon of heart disease after a lingering illness. She was born in Hillsdale, N. Y., ninety years ago, and married at the age of twenty-two. She came to this city with her husband sixty years ago and has resided here ever since. She was a sister of Silas Downing of the well-known firm of Collins & Downing, and the mother of the late Henry Loop, member of the National Academy.

The funeral will be held at the residence, 163 West Forty-seventh Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson, pastor of the Gospel Tabernacle. The interment will take place to-morrow at Hillsdale, N. Y.

Manuel de la Torre.

Manuel de la Torre, forty years old, died suddenly at his home, 47 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Monday, from a stroke of apoplexy. He had just finished a hearty breakfast and started to pick his little two-year-old daughter up in his arms when he fell back unconscious and died before medical aid could be summoned. He was a native of Cienfuegos and a civil engineer of marked ability. He arrived in New York from his birthplace nineteen days ago, having come to this city to have his daughter treated for kidney trouble. His father was a well-known lawyer in Cienfuegos. He leaves a wife and two children. Funeral services will be held at the home to-day.

Russell H. Curtis.

Russell H. Curtis, a well-known attorney and legal author, died at his residence, 276 Oak Street, Chicago, yesterday, aged forty-seven. He was born

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.)
Government AND Municipal Bonds
OFFER
Chicago 4s. | Milwaukee, Wis., 5s.
Cranston, R. I., 4s. | Newark, N. J., 4s.
Evansville, Ind., 5s. | Pittsburg, Pa., School 4s
Holyoke, Mass., 4s. | Portland, Ore., 5s.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.
HOLDERS OF
Buffalo & Erie Railroad Company
7% MORTGAGE BONDS,
Lake Shore Railway Company
7% MORTGAGE BONDS,
Lake Shore & Michigan South. R'way Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
AND SINKING FUND 7% BONDS,
Lake Shore & Michigan South. R'way Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
are hereby notified that, at the request of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, we have extended the time during which they may exchange their bonds into the New 3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds up to and including JUNE 23, 1897, ON WHICH DATE SUCH PRIVILEGE WILL EXPIRE.
The above-mentioned existing Bonds will, until that date, be received by us on a 3½% basis as of June 1, 1897, in payment for the New 3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds, at the price of 102½.
Particulars of the exchange may be obtained at our office on application.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1st, 1897.
TO HOLDERS OF GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the present arrangement for extending the above Bonds until July 1, 1941, at 4½ Per Cent. without charge to the holders will terminate June 30, 1897.
Commencing July 1, 1897, and thereafter until further notice, the extension at 4½ per cent. will be made only on the payment by the holders of $30 per $1,000 Bond.
Bondholders desiring to have Bonds extended can communicate with
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
WALL STREET, corner NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 Surplus, $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1897.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt, John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross, E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold, Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson, John I. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President;
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President;
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary;
F. C. PREST, Assistant Secretary;
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary;
E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Sugar Trust stock provided the feature in yesterday's market. Nearly 92,000 shares of it were dealt in, one-third of the entire trading of the day. The stock advanced to 122¼ and closed at a net gain for the day of 3⅝ points. There was liberal buying for all accounts; Washington shorts and room traders all scrambled to get on the long side of Sugar. Washington dispatches told of an agreement by the Senate caucus on a new sugar schedule favorable to the trust's interests.

***

The rest of the list showed a disposition to lag. Net changes at the end of the day for the active stocks were mostly fractional declines. London came lower in the morning, and the arbitrage houses were nearly all sellers of the international stocks to a moderate extent. Foreign advices stated that London was rather disposed to look for a reaction in Americans as a logical sequence to the rapid advance of the past ten days.

***

Much interest was centred in the two foremost Gould properties, the Street waiting anxiously up to the time of their respective meetings to learn the outcome of their considerations of dividend matters. For some few days there has been much talk of an increase in the Manhattan dividend to the old 5 per cent, rate, and for a very long time past there have been predictions that the Western Union dividend was to be cut to 1 per cent. quarterly. Neither of these things happened yesterday. On both Manhattan and Western Union the regular quarterly dividends of 1 and 1¼ per cent. respectively were declared.

***

The announcement that the Western Union Company had made application to the Stock Exchange to list $2,000,000 new stock caused some weakness in that stock in the early part of the day and partly explained the recent selling of Western Union when above 80. The announcement that the company had sold this block of Treasury stock was considerable of a surprise to the Street. Later, however, Western Union rallied, its closing being within a fraction of that of Monday.

***

The Granger stocks all showed weakness. Commission house buying continued large, but there was much realizing done by the traders, and not a few short lines were extended. The coalers were also weak on small dealings. In fact, the only stocks showing any real strength were the specialties, such as Sugar, Tobacco, General Electric, and Leather.

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The market did not respond as well as it might have done to the advance in Sugar Trust. In the afternoon when that stock went soaring to its high price, the rest of the market stood practically still.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ¼, and both the 4s of 1925 ⅛. There were sales of $3,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¾; $2,000 do, coupon, at 112¾, and $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124⅞.

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Net changes in stock quotations of ½ of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	⅝	General Electric	⅛
Am. Sug. Refs.	3⅝	L. E. & W.	½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf...	1⅝	Met. Traction	½
Bay State Gas	⅝	O. R. & Nav.	1
Brook. U. Gas	⅝	O. R. & Nav. pf.	3½
Can. Pacific	1	U. S. Leather	½
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅞
D., L. & W.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of B.	4		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Long Island	1⅝
Am. T. & S. F.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	M., K. & T. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. Central	½
C., B. & Q.	½	Reading	½
Chicago Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
C., R. I. & P.	1⅛	St. P. & O.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	⅞
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½	Third Av.	6

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s.	2	Mo. Pacific con.	3
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	1⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1½
C., B. & Q. con.	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st	1
Geo. Pacific 1st	2	M. C. 6s	1
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm	3
L., N. A. & C. con., t. r.	3	Wabash 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

Cleve. & Can. 1st, t. r.	2	N., C. & St. L., con.	1
Cons. Gas, Chi. 1st	1½	Wis. Central 1st	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1⅝		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $119,703,997; balances, $7,107,849; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $319,966.

Money on call in London, nominally ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜@95¼ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@75c premium.

***

Call money yesterday was again freely offered on the Stock Exchange at 1 per cent. The trust and insurance companies conspicuous as lenders at that rate on Monday had plenty more to put out yesterday. They continue, however, to be very particular as to collateral. The banks offered no money lower than 1¼ per cent., and for small loans 1½ per cent. was obtained.

The commercial paper department continues to show increased activity, both the demand and supply having grown much better of late. Brokers report attractive paper coming in with regularity, but say that the banks' demands are so large that there is little hope of any immediate advance in rates. Time money is practically featureless.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weaker in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central 1½, to 98¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 49½; Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 62½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 79½; Atchison, ⅛, to 11⅞; New York Central, ⅛, to 102¾; Reading, ⅛, to 10¼, and Erie, ¼, to 13½. Erie first preferred sold at 32½ and Pennsylvania at 53⅜. British consols advanced ⅛, to 113, for money, and 113⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £825,000. Bar gold, 77s 11½d. American eagles, 76s. 5d. In Berlin, exchange on London was 20 marks 38 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 195.30, in Lisbon at 47¼, and in Rome at 104.80.

TARIFF WILL NOT DO ALL.

President Otto T. Bannard of the Continental Trust Company said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing the financial outlook:

"Like almost every one else in the financial world I am a firm believer in coming improvement in the country's business and in the prosperity which we are again to see. But I am not inclined to think that it is to come with any rush—with anything like a 'boom.'

"I do not very well see how we are to have betterment in trade or a general starting up of business until people again have money enough to become purchasers to a larger extent than now. A settlement of this tariff question and the adjournment of Congress will undoubtedly be a relief to business men and will remove from the situation many of the uncertainties which are now serious obstacles to progress. But an adjustment of tariff schedules is not going to make the great consuming class any richer nor any better able to buy than they have been for some time past. In fact, I believe that we will have to have good natural conditions and reap material benefits therefrom before we can again have really good times.

"In my opinion much is going to depend upon the crops. From the outlook at present we will have good crops, both for the Winter and the Spring. If this is the case it means wealth for the farmer; it means that he will again become a purchaser, and it will be demand from this source, and that alone, which will start up our factories and mills and again bring about activity in the business world.

"I doubt if the settlement of the tariff question will have the good effect that people generally expect from it. Here in Wall Street we seem to be already discounting the adjournment of Congress, and consequently when it does adjourn there may not be the advance in security values that such an event might reasonably be expected to cause. Nor do I think, on account of the reasons I have previously mentioned, that there will spring up immediately any great activity in general business.

"After the adjournment of Congress the country will probably be given a rest from legislative interference with business—in fact, it will probably be some time before the financial or any other of our vital questions will be brought up. In the interim the business community will have a chance to go ahead unimpeded by any immediate fear of new uncertainties originating in Washington. During that time I believe we shall see a gradual growth in the country's business and steady progress toward good times.

"But, as for all this expectation of a business boom to follow immediately upon the passage of the Tariff bill, I am rather inclined to be skeptical. Undoubtedly, we are on the way to good times and prosperity. But we will not get there all at once. It will take time. There is really no good reason to expect prosperity to come in a single day. And in my opinion the people who give themselves to such expectations are apt to be disappointed."

WESTERN UNION'S NEW STOCK.

The announcement yesterday that the Western Union Telegraph Company had made application to the New York Stock Exchange to list 200,000 addition shares of its stock of the par value of $2,000,000 was much of a surprise to the Street. It was announced that this stock had been sold to provide for the partial payment of new lines and various additions to the company's plant, and for property bought and built since 1893. It was reported during the day that the entire $2,000,000 of the stock had been taken by J. P. Morgan & Co.

The outlay for such construction and additions since 1893 has, according to an authorized statement, amounted to $4,799,868. Against this the company had a surplus of $2,687,723, leaving a deficit of $2,112,145. It was to cover this that the stock was sold.

This sale of $2,000,000 Treasury stock brings the total outstanding Western Union stock up to $97,370,000. The company has a capitalization of $100,000,000, authorized in October, 1892. At that time there was stock outstanding to the amount of $86,200,000. A scrip dividend, representing surplus expended on the property, of $8,620,000 has been paid, and in July, 1894, when the American Rapid Telegraph Company was bought, $550,000 was issued as payment therefor. The company has now in its treasury $2,630,000 of its capital stock.

ACTIVITY IN SUGAR.

Up to noon yesterday Wall Street houses having Washington connections made themselves decidedly conspicuous as heavy purchasers of Sugar Trust stock. The price advanced slowly until just after 12 o'clock, when the Washington buying was explained by reports from the Capital stating that the Senate caucus had finally agreed upon a new sugar schedule, which, although differing materially from that of the Senate Finance Committee, increased the protection on sugar over that given by the Dingley bill about 1-16 cent per pound. According to some estimates, this new rate will net the American refiners about 3-16 cents per pound.

After this report was made public, sugar took on a wonderful activity, and there was buying of all kinds. Many short lines were covered, and a number of commission houses appeared as buyers. In the advance there was quite a good deal of profit taking, much of it seeming to come from Washington, but there was buying enough to carry the stock up to 122¾, the highest point touched since the election boom of last November.

WAS THIS A JOKE?

Oregon Navigation preferred had a smart advance yesterday to 56, a gain of 3½ points for the day. The stock went up on the announcement that a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. had been declared on the preferred stock. Insiders were credited with what little buying there was, and the advance attracted considerable attention in the Street.

After the close of the market, however, it was reported that the dividend story had been a mistake. According to these later reports, a dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock was declared, but it was for the year and not for the quarter, as generally understood, and was so declared out of the earnings of the company for its fiscal year.

CHICAGO GAS AND THE BEARS.

There was considerable aggressive selling of Chicago Gas yesterday by bear traders. New stories of the methods by which the Chicago Aldermen are to interfere with the Chicago Gas Company and of privileges to be granted to other gas corporations in Chicago were actively disseminated. The stock held up remarkably well under this pressure, however, rallying up to 86, after having sold down as low as 85. The same steady absorption of stock, apparently for investment account, kept up, and, although several times the bears endeavored to get the stock on a run, they were unable to carry out their plan.

The trading element generally is bearish on Chicago Gas. It has been bearish ever since the first announcement that the Governor of Illinois had signed the Chicago Gas consolidation bills. Since then a decline in the stock has been looked for daily, but from present indications the bears seem likely to be disappointed. For the past two days the good buying of Chicago Gas has been noticeable, and it is altogether likely that investors, appreciating the advantages of a 6 per cent. stock selling below 90, have been furnishing much of the stock's support against bear selling.

TWO GOULD DIVIDENDS.

The Manhattan and Western Union dividend questions are at last settled, and the rumors as to their probable increases and decreases which have been current in the Street for some time past have been silenced. The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday recommended to the Directors that they declare the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. The Manhattan Railway Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

The rumors which have told of a probable increase in the Manhattan dividend to the old 5 per cent. rate have never had any foundation. But there have all along been good reasons for expecting that Western Union's dividend would be cut just as Manhattan's was a few months ago. Up to within two or three weeks Mr. Russell Sage has been repeatedly quoted as hinting at a probable reduction in the Western Union dividend, and at one time he was committed to a proposition to make the Western Union rate 4 per cent. per annum. Subsequent developments have brought about a change in Mr. Sage's ideas on this matter.

Mr. Sage was quoted yesterday as saying that both companies had fully earned their declared dividends. In the case of Manhattan Mr. Sage said that the company had earned 5.33 per cent. for its fiscal year just closed, and that Western Union had made even a better showing to date.

The Street is inclined to feel bullish on the Gould properties, the possibilities of increases in Manhattan's earnings keeping up a good feeling as to that stock. In the case of Western Union, however, the recent sale of $2,000,000 of Treasury stock has made some of its bullish admirers a little less ardent than formerly.

AS TO BAY STATE GAS.

For the past few days there has been some quiet buying of Bay State Gas—not enough to excite comment, but sufficient to put the stock up a couple of points. The people doing the buying are commonly supposed to operate for insiders. A bull movement in Bay State Gas has been predicted for some time. With the final settlement of one annoying piece of litigation, and with the prospects of a speedy disposition of other suits now pending against the company, the insiders desirous of bringing about any advance have opportunities which they have not had for some time. Wall Street knows what a peculiar set of manipulators the Bay State Gas crowd is.

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In reviewing trade conditions, The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day:

The anthracite market has not been so active during the past week as it was hoped for, and the reason for this is that no change was made in the circular price of coal dating from the 1st inst. It can be said, however, that the old list is being more nearly realized on any new business which is being done, and there is a large movement of coal on the orders which were taken during the month of May. It would seem as if the remainder of the year after the National holiday would witness a very large shipment of anthracite coal, and at prices which will be something better than what are now being realized. At the same time it is well to bear in mind that there is not the opportunity for a full tonnage at the mines during July as some people seem to fancy, for while the tonnage this year has been less than it was during the past year or two, it must be remembered that there was something carried over and that tonnage were made 3,500,000. it would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the market, but August will demand another increase, and so will September. The point to which it is desired to bring the prices at tide water is an average of $4 per ton for the domestic sizes, and any one who is familiar with the market conditions knows that there is quite some distance to go before this average is realized. When it is possible to realize this figure it would be unwise to go beyond, for that would tend to a reduction in the use of anthracite.

Soft coal at the seaboard is without any particular feature. The few contracts which are open and on which bids are made from time to time show the anxiety of the producer to secure business, and the very best grades of American bituminous coal are sold in New England at prices which should really be the price at the loading port, and in this connection these figures offer a strange contrast with those obtained for coal abroad.

Boston advices are of a quiet market in hard coal; it is stated that values remain very firm, and close adherence to the circular rates is the order of the day. In fact, we think there has rarely been a time when there was less cutting of prices than at the present time. In soft coal the movement is entirely on old orders.

Philadelphia trade looks for an advance in the price of hard coal with the 1st of July, but so far as any great change in the quantity to be mined is concerned, it is said that such a move is not advisable, unless general business improves to a great extent, as during these dull times enforced economies have decreased the consumption. Bituminous trade is dull; even those concerns having contracts are not busy, as the consignees are not taking coal as rapidly as was expected.

The report from Chicago in regard to anthracite business is that the trade is of small tonnage, moved to cities west of that point, and these orders are so few and far between that what hitherto would hardly be worthy of attention now causes considerable stir in the market. It is the opinion of the agents that if the present circular price can be held there will be a steady market for coal later on, "as the country is bare of coal and the demand that must set in will be very difficult to fill," but, as heretofore noted, the business at present is on a very small basis.

Shares in Ships Sold at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange and by order of the executrix of the estate of Joseph S. Burgess: One-thirty-second interest in schooner Helen L. Martin, $2; 2.128 interest in barkentine Addie Morrell, $2; 1-384 interest in ship S. D. Carlton, $2; 1-192 interest in bark Jennie Harkness, $2; 1-384 interest in ship W. H. Macy, $6.

Corporation Elections.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Directors, Class of 1900—R. G. Rolston, Edward R. Bell, Franklin D. Locke, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, George F. Baker, H. D. Auchincloss, E. R. Bacon, E. R. Holden, S. S. Palmer.

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.—Directors—Abner S. Adams, Charles E. Adams, Charles J. Glidden, J. W. C. Pickering, A. C. Russell, Levi Sprague, Wesley A. Gove, Charles S. Tuckerman, David S. Greenough, Harvey A. Whiting, H. D. W. Burt, and H. F. Stevens. Officers—President—Levi Sprague; Vice President—Charles A. Glidden; Secretary—George B. Porham; Treasurer—Charles A. Grant; General Manager—James P. McKinstry.

New York Produce Exchange Bank, Officers—President—Forest H. Parker; Vice President—Richard H. Laimbeer.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	215
Am. Exchange	165	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	280	Mechanics'	192
Butchers & Drovers'	160	Mercantile	170
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chatham	280	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	National Union	200
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Commerce	208	Ninth National	100
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	280
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	175	Phenix	105
Gallatin National	310	Republic	145
German-American	110	Seaboard National	169
Greenwich	163	Second National	425
Hanover	350	Shoe & Leather	89
Hudson River	140	State of New York	110
Importers & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	97
Irving	140	Western National	114

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company announces a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, payable July 1. Transfer books close June 15 and reopen July 2.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	179	181
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	133	135
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	76	78
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	69	71
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	63	65
Union Ferry stock	103½	105
Union Ferry 5s		

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	143	147
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	219	220
Grand Rapids Gas stock	66	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	243	250
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	61	62
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	100	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol	104½	105
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	107	109
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	121	123
Standard Gas, Chicago	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	68	70
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	95	96

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Consolidated Ice common	24	28
Consolidated Ice pf.	74	80
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf., ex div	65	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	98
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	37	42
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Co.	180	190
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	60	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	310	311
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	8	7
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

*Ex dividend.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,124,819, against $6,768,156 in the preceding week and $7,421,017 in the corresponding week one year ago. Total since Jan. 1, $171,895,419, against $164,463,023 in the corresponding period of 1896.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 8.—The stock market continued broad and a large volume of business was transacted in leading specialties, prominent for activity being Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Atchison securities, while Boston and Montana was in evidence with further gain of ½, to 126, and other home specialties maintained strength. United States Oil touched 14⅛, closing at 14, a net rise of ⅛ for the day, with continued active dealings. Atchison lost ⅝, to 11½; preferred ½, to 23½; adjustments ½, to 49; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy reacted ⅝, to 78¾; General Electric preferred, which sold yesterday at 70 for an odd lot, sold at 74½ for 100 shares to-day. Sugar closed at 122¼, a net rise of 3½ for the day. Centennial was up ⅜, at 6⅜, with three-eighths of 1 per cent. bid to call 1,000 shares at 7½ for sixty days. West End Street Railway common lost 1¼, to 77¾, closing at 78. Westinghouse Electric common was quite active at 20⅞, preferred selling at 50, losses of ½ and ¼, respectively. Butte was ⅝ lower, at 17⅝; Franklin ½ lower, at 15; Gas seconds off 2, at 67.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

*Boston & Albany	211	212
Boston & Lowell	209	
Boston & Maine	157	158
Boston & Providence		264
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103½	104
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	106½	107
Fitchburg pf.	94⅞	95
Old Colony	77¼	77½
West End	77¾	78½
West End pf.	94	95
Wisconsin Central	1	
Oregon Short Line	16¼	16½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)		4
Allouez		1
Arnold	3	3½
Atlantic	20	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	.05	.10
Boston & Montana		122½
Butte & Boston	17¼	17⅝
Calumet & Hecla	375	
Centennial	6 9-16	6⅜
Franklin	15	15½
Gold Coin Mines	4½	4⅝
Kearsarge	16¾	17½
Napa, (quicksilver)		6½
Osceola	29¾	30½
Pioneer, (gold)	3¼	3⅝
Quincy	108	109
Santa Ysabel	12½	13
Tamarack	118½	120
Tamarack, Junior	16	16½
Tecumseh	1½	2¼
Wolverine	9¼	9½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	229	230
Dominion Coal	103¾	103¾
Dominion Coal pf.	88	89
Eastman Car Heater		25
Edison Electric Illuminating	145½	146
Lamson Cons. Store Service	19½	20
Mexican Telephone	50	75
New England Telephone	104½	105
Philadelphia Company	18	18½
United Shoe Mch. Co.	14	14⅜
Westinghouse Electric	20	
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	50½

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	5	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	15	..

*Ex. div.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 8.—West Chicago still manages to hold up to the par figure. To-day it only once dropped below that price. The opening was at 101, followed by selling from 100¾ to 100. The close was at 100¾ and strong. North Chicago opened at 225 and closed at 226, 226½ for account. City Railway was remarkably firm. It opened at 228 and sold immediately to 232, where it closed. Metropolitan West Side Elevated sold at 3. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	27
C. Chi. C. & D. Co.	57
Brew. & Malt. Co.	7
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	34
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	27
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	83¾
Chi. City Railway	231
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	140
Lake St. Elevated	12
Int. Pkg. Co.	18
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	42
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	10¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	33
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	48
N. Chi. St. R. R.	223¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	14½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	100¾
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	9½
Met. W. S. El.	3

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Irregularity prevailed in the local market to-day. The leading arbitrage shares—Reading, St. Paul, and the Northern Pacifics—followed New York's lead. They were quite active. Philadelphia Traction was weak; Union firm; Metropolitan held at 110. The decision in the King's Bridge extension case had been expected and discounted. Local interests claim the decision a knock-out for the Third Avenue, and intimate that it will entail a heavy financial loss upon that company. The industrials were generally firm and slightly more active.

Philadelphia is slow to believe the reports about L

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 8, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12	13	228	American Cotton Oil..	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
56½	57	346	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅝
10¼	10⅜	400	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜	— ⅛
20½	21	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
122⅜	122⅝	93,385	American Sugar Refs.	118½	122⅜	118⅜	122⅝	+3⅝
106	106½	572	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	106¼	106¾	105¼	106½	+1⅜
.....	.....	4	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	88	88	88	88	.....
72	72⅝	2,400	American Tobacco....	71⅜	72¼	71⅜	72¼	+ ¼
106½	106½	22	American Tobacco pf..	105½	105½	105½	105½	.....
11⅛	11⅜	1,600	At., T. & S. F.....	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	7,040	At., T. & S. F. pf....	23⅛	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
10	10¼	350	Baltimore & Ohio.....	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	—1
11	11½	1,920	Bay State Gas	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅜
20¼	20½	200	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20½	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
105½	106	565	Brooklyn Union Gas..	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	+ ⅜
48⅝	49¼	370	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	.....
61	61⅜	200	Canadian Pacific	60¾	61½	61⅜	61⅝	+1
53	54	10	Capital Traction	53	53	53	53	.....
17⅜	17⅝	1,160	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17½	17½	17⅜	17½	.....
78⅞	79	12,343	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	78⅜	79¼	78⅜	78⅝	— ⅛
85⅞	86	18,900	Chicago Gas	86⅝	86⅞	85	85⅞	— ⅛
77⅜	77½	15,050	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	77½	77⅝	77¼	77⅜	— ⅛
133⅝	134	189	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	— ⅛
110⅜	110⅝	3,880	Chicago & Northw....	110⅝	110⅝	110	110⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	68¾	9,500	Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac.	69	69⅜	68¼	68⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	500	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	23⅝	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	.....
40	.....	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
17½	18	425	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
160½	161⅜	710	Consolidated Gas Co..	160⅝	160⅞	160½	160½	+ ⅛
104½	105	275	Delaware & Hudson...	104½	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	— ⅛
147½	148¼	200	Del., Lack. & Western.	148½	148¾	148½	148½	+1⅝
39	39⅜	10	Denver & R. G. pf....	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	.....
8½	9	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	9	9	9	9	.....
117	117	35	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	117	117	117	117	.....
107¾	109	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	109	109	109	109	+4
18	23	100	Evans. & T. H.....	20	20	20	20	—1
32⅜	32⅞	5,240	General Electric	32¼	33⅜	32	32⅜	+ ½
22	25	100	Iowa Central pf.....	23	23	23	23	—1½
14	14⅜	200	Lake Erie & Western.	14	14	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
62	64	80	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
169¼	170	820	Lake Shore.....	169¼	169½	169	169¼	+ ¼
40	44	100	Long Island	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	—1⅝
48¾	48⅞	6,300	Louisville & Nashville.	48⅝	48⅞	48¼	48½	— ⅛
86⅝	87	7,875	Manhattan Con.....	87¼	88	86⅝	87	— ⅛
106½	110¾	100	Metropolitan Traction.	110½	110¾	110¼	110½	+ ⅛
11¾	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
29	29½	720	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	29	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
17	17⅛	8,820	Missouri Pacific	16½	17¼	16½	17	+ ⅛
.....	.....	5	Nash., Chat. & St. L..	71	71	71	71	.....
27⅝	27⅞	2,915	National Lead Co.....	28	28¾	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅜
93	94½	200	National Lead Co. pf.	94½	94¾	94½	94½	— ⅝
76½	76⅝	4,695	New Jersey Central ...	76⅝	77	76½	76⅝	— ⅛
100⅝	100⅞	1,209	New York Central	100½	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
22	22¼	200	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
28½	29	119	Norfolk & West. pf....	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅝	700	North American.....	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅜	830	Northern Pacific	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
39	39¼	5,880	Northern Pacific pf...	38⅞	39½	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
11⅞	12¼	550	Or. S. L. wh. iss. rts..	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	185	Ontario & Western....	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
17½	18	610	Or. R. & Nav.	16	17	16	17	+1
56½	58	860	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	53½	56	53¼	56	+3½
.....	.....	100	O. S. L. & U. N. t. r..	16	16	16	16	.....
27½	27¾	310	Pacific Mail	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
.....	.....	35	Pennsylvania R. R....	105½	105¾	105¼	105¾	.....
101¾	102	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	.....
20	20¼	5,380	Reading	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
44¼	44¾	682	Reading 1st pf.....	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
25⅝	26¼	400	Reading 2d pf.....	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
46¼	46⅜	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	46¼	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¼
15½	15½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
91	92	200	St. Louis Southw. pf..	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	.....
58	58½	1,150	St. Paul & Omaha....	58¼	58¾	58	58¼	.....
14⅜	15	300	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	8⅞	300	Southern Railway....	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
18	28½	2,405	Southern Railway pf..	28	28¾	27⅞	28	— ¼
6¾	7	2	Standard R. & T.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
20⅝	21	5,310	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	21⅞	21⅞	20¾	21	— ⅛
94½	95⅜	610	Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
150	153	274	Third Avenue	156	156	150	150	—6
7	7¼	1,130	Union Pacific	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
7⅝	7⅜	1,980	United States Leather.	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
58⅝	58¾	11,095	U. S. Leather pf.....	56½	58¾	56½	58¾	+1⅞
60	61	530	U. S. Rubber pf.....	61	61	60½	61	+ ½
5½	5⅝	200	Wabash pf.....	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	710	Wabash pf. new.....	14¼	14	14	14⅝	.....
79⅞	80	15,356	Western Union Tel....	79⅛	80¼	79	79⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	1	600	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	⅞	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Sales...		267,650						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	
1,000	79½	1,000	93½
At., T. & S F gen 4s		11,000	108¼
35,000	83⅞	Erie gen lien 3-4s	
21,000	84	1,000	65
1,000	83⅞	Ft W & D C 1st	
25,000	83¾	6,000	60½
14,000	83⅞	1,000	60¾
15,000	83⅞	8,000	61
20,000	84	7,000	60¾
12,000	83⅞	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	
Adjustment 4s		1,000	118
16,000	49¼	H & T Cent G M 4s	
500	49¾	9,000	68
3,000	49⅝	H & T Cent 1st 5s	
11,000	49¼	2,000	112
10,000	49¼	1,000	111¾
3,500	49¼	Ill Cent 4s, 1951	
30,000	49¼	6,000	110
10,000	49¼	Jefferson R R 1st	
15,000	49¼	4,000	107
5,000	49⅝	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
14,000	49¼	5,000b3	71
5,000	49⅝	Lake E & W Co of St Ls 1st 5s	
Austin & N W 1st		4,000	97¾
6,000	84¾	L Erie & West 1st 5s	
5,000	84½	2,000	117
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		1,000	117¼
1,000	74½	L Erie & West 2d 5s	
Brooklyn R T 5s		7,000	102¼
1,000	75	L S & M So 1st coup	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		1,000	113¾
1,000	112¼	L S & M So 1st reg	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		10,000	111¾
2,000	97½	L S & M So 2d coup	
Buf, R & P N 1st		1,000	120¼
1,000	105½	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
500	106	2,000	118
Cent of N J gen 5s		Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st	
1,000	111½	2,000	122¼
5,000	111	Louis & Nash G M 6s	
Registered		1,000	116
10,000	108½	Unified gold 4s	
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911		4,000	81
8,000	121⅝	L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		1,000	84
6,000	74⅛	Manhattan Ry con 4s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		3,000s20F	93½
5,000	110	Mil & St Paul cons	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s		20,000	135
2,000	102⅞	Mil & St P, I & D ext	
Chi, B & N 5s		1,000	136½
1,000c	104⅛	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		3,000	102½
4,000s10F	120¼	Mil & St P 8s 1st	
11,000s10F	120⅝	1,000	105¾
3,000	120⅝	1,000s3	120½
1,000s3	120½	Minn & St L con 5s	
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		1,000	101⅞
4,000	91⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		5,000	83¾
12,000	103½	1,000	83⅞
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		5,000	83¾
5,000	101¾	15,000	83⅞
1,000	101¼	Mo, K & T 2d	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		1,000	88⅝
5,000	100	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Chicago & Erie 1st		5,000	59½
1,000	100¼	Missouri Pacific 3d	
5,000	109	4,000	100
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		Mo Pac 1st cons	
5,000	41¾	1,000	74
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933		Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
3,000	115¾	2,000	67⅜
Chi, R I & P 6s reg		Nash, C & St L con	
10,000	133	1,000	98½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
16,000	106¾	3,000	104⅜
1,000c	106¾	7,000s10F	104¾
Chi, St P & M 1st		2,000	104⅜
5,000	130	N Y & Harl 1st reg	
C, St P, M & O cons		1,000	110⅜
2,000	131	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
3,000	131½	1,000	93½
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s		N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	
4,000	101⅝	1,000	101⅜
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs		Nor Pac 1st 6s	
5,000	68	1,000	118⅞
Col & Ninth Av 1st		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
3,000	118¼	500	54⅞
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		55,000	54¾
4,000	98	15,000	55
5,000	97⅞	1,000	54⅞
2,000	97½	500	54½
2,000	97¾	2,000	54⅞
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
2,000	110¼	33,000	88¾
6,000c	110⅞	13,000	88⅝
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		Oregon R & N 4s	
2,000	113½	10,000	84½
7,000	113	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	
Erie 1st con 7s		5,000	75¼
1,000	141⅜	Pac of Mo 2d ext	
2,000	141½	1,000s3	102
Erie 4s prior bonds		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co certfs	
24,000	90	5,000	10
5,000	90¼		
18,000	90		
Total sales			$1,317,300

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60⅜. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47 3-16@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,016.72 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, nominally 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,704,686
Exports in same period	18,240,604
Net exports	$16,535,918
Net exports, 1896	16,590,854
Net exports, 1895	14,277,086
Net exports, 1894	37,869,908
Net exports, 1893	56,022,612

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.65. On the Consolidated Exchange, 400 shares of Lacrosse sold at .13, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .35, 200 Mexican at .30, and 300 Pharmacist at .11.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$230,078,037
Gold reserve	144,066,464
Net silver	26,271,420
United States notes in the Treasury	32,721,309
Treasury notes of 1890	29,074,028
Total receipts, this day	844,678
Total receipts, this month	7,885,671
Total receipts, this year	318,485,691
Total expenditures, this day	821,000
Total expenditures, this month	6,739,000
Total expenditures, this year	349,612,141
Deposits in National banks	16,873,483
National bank notes received for redemption	446,588
Government receipts from internal revenue	296,962
Customs	467,684
Miscellaneous	82,031

Judgment Vacated.

The judgment obtained on Saturday for $8,655 against the Block Lighting and Power Company No. 1 of this city, Malcolm C. Anderson, Wolstan R. Brown, and James Irvine, by the Bank of Saginaw, Mich., was opened and vacated yesterday by consent of the plaintiff's attorneys.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	...
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113
4s, r., 1925	124¼	124½
4s, c., 1925	124⅜	124½
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	113⅞
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113⅞
Currency 6s, 1898	101⅜	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101½	..
Adams Express	149	151
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	61	63
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Express	111	113
Ann Arbor	10	11
Ann Arbor pf	27	28
At. & Pac.	..	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	3½
Bell. & Mo. Ill. pf.	125	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	106
Brunswick Co.	⅛	½
Buff., R. & P.	..	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Central Pacific	5¾	9½
Chi. & Alton	162	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	37	41
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98
Chicago Gt. W.	2	4
Chi. & N. W. pf.	158	159
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	62	68
Cleve. & Pitts.	164	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	87
Col. & H. Coal & Iron, paid	3¼	4
Com. Cable	165	..
Consol. Coal	38	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75
Dul., S. S. & A.	2⅜	3½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8
Erie	13¼	13⅜
Eighth Avenue	..	335
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64	65
F. & P. M. pf.	21	29
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125
G. B. & West	35	40
G. B. & W., Deb., A	..	50
G. B. & W., Deb., B	..	4½
Harlem	315	..
Homestake	35	39
Illinois Central	96½	97½
Ill. Steel Co.	31⅜	35
Iowa Central	6⅜	7½
Jeff. & C. Coal. pf.	35	..
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	3	6
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	10⅝	14
Laclede Gas	24	25
Laclede Gas pf.	80	83
Mah. Coal R.	120	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	6	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mexican Central	8¼	8⅝
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1⅝
Michigan Central	97½	99½
Minn. & St. L.	19	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	81
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47½	48¾
Minn. Iron	43	46
Mobile & Ohio	19	20½
Morris & Essex	165¼	166
Nat. Lin Oil	10¼	11
National Starch	2½	3½
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	50	58
Nat. Starch 2d pf.	10	20
New Cent. C.	4½	5½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas	61¼	62¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	100¼	101½
New England	..	37
N. Y. & N. H.	169¾	171
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	75
N. Y., S. & W.	7½	8½
2d pf.	29½	30½
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	7½	7⅝
Norfolk So.	60	70
Nor. & West.	10¼	11½
Ont. Mining	6¾	8
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¼	½
Peo. & Eastern.	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	11½	13
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	44
P., Ft. W. & C.	162	168
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	4	8½
Rens. & Saratoga	179	184
R., W. & O.	117¾	118½
Second Avenue	130	140
St. L. & S. F.	5	5½
St. L. & S. W.	3½	3¼
St. P. & Duluth	18	22
St. P. & D. pf.	70	87
St. P., M. & M.	118	125
St. P. & O. pf.	140	145
Sil. bull. certfs	60	66⅝
Sixth Avenue	180	190
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
U. P., D. & G.	1½	2
U. S. Express	38	42
U. S. Rubber	11½	12½
Wells-F. Express	103	107
West. Union Beef.	6	6½
W. & L. E. pf.	2½	4
Wis. Central	1¼	1⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
44,540	Am. Sug. Ref.	118½	122⅜	118½	122
60	Am. Tobacco	71⅞	72¼	71⅞	72¼
340	Am. T. & S. F.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
340	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24	24	23½	23⅝
3,760	Chicago Gas	86⅞	86⅞	85	85⅝
2,920	C., R. I. & P.	69⅝	69⅞	68⅝	68⅞
8,010	C., R. I. & P.	79	79¼	78⅜	78⅞
8,530	C., M. & St. P.	77⅝	77⅞	77⅛	77½
50	C., St. P., M. & O.	58	58	57⅞	58
2,360	Central of N. J.	76⅞	76⅞	76¼	76⅜
70	Chi. & Northwest.	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110⅝
770	Gen. Electric	32	33¼	32	33
750	Louis. & Nash.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48⅝
2,010	Manhattan	87⅜	88	86⅝	87⅛
1,110	Mo. Pacific	16¾	17¼	16⅝	17
30	N. Y. Central	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼
10	Nat. Lead	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
250	N. Pacific pf.	39	39½	39	39½
10	N. Pacific	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,880	Reading	20¼	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛
70	Pacific Mail	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝
50	Southern Ry	9	9	9	9
550	Southern Ry. pf.	28¼	28¼	28	28¼
20	Stand. R. & T.	7	7	7	7
300	Tenn. C. & I.	21⅞	22	20⅞	20⅞
50	Union Pacific	7	7	7	7
390	U. S. Leath. pf.	57¼	58¼	57¼	58¼
100	Wabash Com.	42	42	42	42
4,320	West. Union	80	80¼	79	79¾
83,280					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	L. E & W. 2d	102	102½	102	102½
5,000	M., K. & T. 4s	83¾	84⅛	83¾	84⅛
9,000	N. Pacific 3s	65¼	65¼	65	65¼
8,000	Texas Pac. 2d	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
$24,000.					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE COMPANY.—Schedules of The Sportsman's Magazine Company of 377 Broadway show liabilities, $12,688; nominal assets, $2,193; actual assets, $455.

FANNIE GOMBOSSY.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey has received an execution against Fannie Gombossy, shoe dealer, of 364 Bleecker Street, for $1,618 in favor of Bertha Buttner, to whom she confessed judgment for borrowed money.

GEORGE SEEBECK.—Judgment for $7,442 was entered yesterday against George Seebeck, liquor dealer, who had a saloon at 813 Sixth Avenue, in favor of Beadleston & Woerz, for the amount due on a chattel mortgage, which was foreclosed on March 2 last.

JAMES M. WATERBURY.—Judgment for $141,403 was entered yesterday against James M. Waterbury of 67 South Street in favor of Work, Strong, & Co., for the amount due on a note made by Mr. Waterbury, dated May 15, 1893, payable three years from date.

STEIN & MARSHALL.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday took charge of the place of business of Stein & Marshall, manufacturers of straw and felt hats at 309 East Fifty-ninth Street, on an execution for $3,687 in favor of Philip Stein, father of the senior partner. They began business in July, 1896, with a claimed capital of $5,000.

KING AXE AND TOOL COMPANY.—A deed of assignment was filed yesterday by the King Axe and Tool Company, in Cleveland, Ohio. The failure was foreshadowed by certain cognovit judgments taken against the company a few days ago. Assets were estimated at $25,000, and liabilities at $30,000. Frank H. Ginn was named as assignee. He gave bond in the sum of $15,000. Suit to subject the stockholders of the company to statutory liability was begun by the Zettlemeyer Coal Company at once.

THE COAL OIL JOHNNY SOAP COMPANY.—Foster M. Voorhees has been appointed ancillary receiver for the property in this State of the Coal Oil Johnny Soap Company. The notice was filed by Warren Street, by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court, on the application of the Petrolia Manufacturing Company, which obtained a judgment for $20,000 on April 30, on which there is still due $14,523. Mr. Voorhees has also been appointed receiver in New Jersey. He is a resident of Elizabeth.

THE NATIONAL WROUGHT STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The National Wrought Steel Manufacturing Company, whose office is at 15 Whitehall Street and factory at Winfield, L. I., made an assignment yesterday to Charles G. Smith. The company manufactured steel mantels, sad iron stands, and radiator tops, and had a salesroom at 10 East Forty-second Street. The business was started in 1892, and the present company was incorporated in May, 1896, with a capital stock of $100,000. The company has been in financial difficulties for some time past, and an attachment was obtained against it on May 22 for $1,200 by J. H. Dutcher. The President is William W. Palmer.

Out of Town.

JOSEPH WOLPERT.—An attachment has been obtained in this city against Joseph Wolpert, dealer in clothing and shoes at Buffalo, N. Y., in favor of Jacob Kirschbaum, for $251 on an assigned claim for goods sold to him by Lazarus Levy of this city.

THE MANNESMANN TUBE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has received an attachment against the Mannesmann Tube Company, bicycle tubing, of South Wales, for $34,657, in favor of David B. McIlwaine, who was the New York agent for commissions and advances. It was served on a cycle company and bankers here.

AMERICAN MUSIC BOX COMPANY.—A temporary receiver was appointed yesterday morning for the American Music Box Company of Hoboken, and the company was ordered to show cause on June 14 why the receivership should not be made permanent. Ex-Assemblyman H. M. Nutzhorn was made the temporary receiver. The application was made by a half dozen of the principal stockholders of the concern. The liabilities are placed at $26,000 and the assets at less than $7,000.

DANZIGER & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has received seven attachments, aggregating $5,198, against Danziger & Co., dealers in dry goods at Pittsburg, Penn., who failed in December, 1895, in favor of the following creditors: Loeb & Schoenfeld, $1,523; Christopher Nisch, $1,332; I. Modry & Co., $820; S. Oppenheimer & Levy, $539; Goldenberg Brothers & Co., $482; Weingarten Brothers, $250; Wilsnack, Hummel & Co., $243. The Sheriff served the attachment on two life insurance companies, where, it is said, the partners have policies.

A COLUMBUS (O.) BANKING FIRM.

Brooks, Butler & Co. Goes into Voluntary Liquidation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 8.—The Brooks, Butler & Co. banking corporation has gone into voluntary liquidation, and Herbert Brooks has established an office from which all depositors will be paid in full.

The bank, which was one of the oldest in the city, was injured to some extent by the recent extensive failure of Butler, Crawford & Co., coffee merchants, and a proposed scheme to reorganize did not meet with proper encouragement.

Bates-Whitman Company.

H. R. Whitman has severed his connection with the Bates-Whitman Company, advertising agents at 132 Nassau Street, and has applied to the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the company and a receiver to wind up the affairs. He was formerly Secretary and Treasurer, but resigned active management on April 3 and ceased full connection with the company on June 1. He said yesterday that Charles A. Bates, the President, had taken charge for the past two months and he did not like the way things were going. He did not know the liabilities, but thought that if the company collected what was due it could pay out. The company was incorporated on Aug. 6, 1896, with a capital stock of $50,000, and succeeded the firm who had been in business for a year.

Receiver for Mrs. Haeger.

John H. Rogan has been appointed receiver for the goods, chattels, and credits of Mrs. Annie C. Haeger, proprietor of the storage warehouse at 461 to 479 Eighth Avenue, by Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, representing Herman T. Livingston, the landlord of the building, on a claim for rent amounting to $2,500. Mr. Goldsmith said that Mrs. Haeger had been in Europe for the past six months, leaving the storage warehouse in the charge of Charles P. Corbett. The Judge ordered service of summons on him as her agent, as her whereabouts are unknown.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALBERT, Ernest—S. Abraham	$107
ARON, Mark—M. Greenbaum	47
ATKINSON,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal in Broadway Property Involving $900,000—Other Private Sales and Auctions.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Well & Mayer to Louis Ettlinger, for $900,000, the twelve-story building, 585 and 587 Broadway, having a frontage of 53 feet on Broadway and extending 200 feet in depth to Mercer Street, where the frontage is 50 feet. This building was completed by Well & Mayer about Feb. 1. In part payment, about $425,000, Mr. Ettlinger gives the six-story building, 32 34, and 36 Bleecker Street, 80 by 135, and the four-story brick tenement, 311 Mott Street, 18 by 98.9.

George R. Read has sold for Washington E. Connor to Jackson & Stern the lot, 32 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100. The same operators purchased last week 30 West Forty-fourth Street, also unimproved.

Thomas & Colt have sold for Carl Ernst to Catharine Gallagher the three-story brownstone front dwelling, 206 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

Mrs. C. F. Collander has sold to James Butler, for $57,500, the five-story flat, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Maclay & Davies have sold for the estate of Richard Arnold to Mrs Mary A. King the two four-story stone front dwellings, 32 and 34 East Eighty-fourth Street, 34.6 by 67.2.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for the Samuel E. Lyon estate to the Colored Home and Hospital Society the block bounded by One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, comprising Wales and Concord Avenues, comprising about forty city lots, together with the old homestead thereon, known as "Rockwood." The society intends to erect a building on the site immediately.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Fay & Stacom the old buildings, southwest corner of Stanton and Columbia Streets, 22 by 75. The buyand Columbia Streets, 22 by 75. The buyers will improve the property by the erection of a six-story tenement.

Max F. Hart has sold to Francis J. Schnugg thirty-one lots on the east side of Jerome Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets. Mr. Hart purchased them together with nineteen others in the same locality from the estate of Andrew Findlay about three weeks ago. In payment Mr. Schnugg gives $7,000 cash and fourteen houses, 55 to 61 and 1041 One Hundred and First Street, 366 to 372 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 226 East One Hundredth Street, and 11 West One Hundred and Sixth Street. The total amount involved in the transaction is reported at $125,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, for $16,500, the three five-story brick tenements, with stores, 873 and 877 Brook Avenue, 75.9 by 74.11 by 98.4 by 22.5 by 60.1.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Annie Handley, for $9,200, the three-story brick building, 135 Avenue D, 22 by 93; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John S. Wilson, for $10,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 689 West End Avenue, 18 by 80.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louisa Weber, for $13,200, the four-story brownstone-front tenement, 113 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Emile A. Hassey, for $27,013, the five-story brick flat, 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 27 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Thomas J. Cummins, for $14,900, the four-story brick flat, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 227 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 95.

Thomas L. Weldon, in partition, to Peter P. Decker, for $9,200, the one and two story frame building, Tinton Avenue, east side, 237.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 52.11 by 264.3.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Brian L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 84.2 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 52.7 by 145 by 29.10 by 140.3, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,342; subject to other mortgages for $48,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, M. L. Hollister, referee, 133 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 21 by 90, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, 14 and 18 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 221 feet and 263 feet, respectively, west of Central Park West, each 21 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on No. 14, $4,406; on No. 18, $4,327.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of First Avenue, for a four-story brick dwelling and chapel and a one-story stone and terra cotta church, 214.8 by 97.4; rector, &c., St. James's Church, owners; Barney & Chapman of 1,286 Broadway, architects; cost, $150,000.

Eighty-third Street, north side, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 92.2; Thomas J. McGuire of 968 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell of 748 One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect.

Bloomingdale Road, west side, 74.4 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and shop, 25 by 46; Edmond L. Pollock of 132 West Sixty-sixth Street, owner; G. A. Schellinger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for two three-story brick flats, 20 by 50; John Acker of 528 East Seventy-first Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Manhattan Avenue, west side, 218 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 62; J. Herderman of 3,070 Third Avenue, owner; George Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $16,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets, for six three-story frame tenements, 12 by 20 and 18 by 56; C. W. Freitag of 1,634 Second Avenue, owner; C. H. Smith and George P. Crohen of 26 Broad Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 185 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 30; C. Curtis of 3,336 Third Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Vyse Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame workhouse, 24 by 40; Emma McManus of 1,465 Vyse Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $150.

Washington Avenue, west side, 487 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 18 by 58; Frank Lockwood of 2,116 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 18 by 58; by same owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Rider Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a two-story brick office, 25 by 20; Henry J. Silleck, Jr., of 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

Burnside Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for three-story frame tenement, 21 by 60; Antoinette D. Flucher of 1,986 Burnside Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

No. 802 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Paul Leavitt of 199 Washington Street, owner; William McGrath of 787 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, with store; John Heller of 240 Greenwich Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 140 East Thirty-first Street, to a three-story and basement brick flat, with store; Mrs. John Courtney of 322 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; John H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Forty-first Street, south side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, to a one-story brick school; Home for the Friendless of 30 East Thirtieth Street, owner; Irving B. Ellis of 72 Trinity Place, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 18 Division Street, to a three-story brick hotel; John Doscher, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $150.

Thirty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Twelfth Avenue, to a two-story brick hotel; Joseph Meador of 193 Fulton Street, owner; John L. Jordan, of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,325 Broadway, to a four-story brick offices and store; estate of D. A. Aycrigg of 102 Chambers Street, owners; W. H. A. Horsfull of Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 169 East Houston Street, to a three-story brick and frame hotel; Patrick Fay of 92 Monroe Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 8.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 308.6 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.8x100; William C. Bergen to Frederick H. Lurch $1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 50 ft n of Ash St, 63.10x100x58.10x100; Charlotte Aschenbrenner, executrix, to Frederick Emanuel 3,050

ANTHONY AV, e s, 265.11 ft s of Garfield St, 25x194.11x25x195; John Steinmetz and wife to Louis Ursprung 10

ANTHONY AV, w s, 46.5 ft s of Bush St, 24.3x113x23x105.6; W. E. Buzby and wife to Hans Larsen 1

AVENUE A, e s, 50.7 ft s of 74th St, 25.7 x77; Frieda Hart to Amanda Clark and another 1

AVENUE B, n e corner of 5th St, 25x105, Unionport; William J. Hyland to Clarence Fleischman 5

CLARKE PLACE, s s, 214.9 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x100; John Steinmetz and wife to Emma Steinmetz 5

FORD ST, n s, 225 ft w of Webster Av, 25 x100; the Northern Improvement Company to Ella M. Soule 900

INTERIOR LOT, 230.5 ft w of 1st Av and 100.8 ft s of 88th St, runs s 25x w 35.4x n 25x e 35.4; Serena Rhinelander to the rector, &c., of St. James's Church. e e, about 98.10 ft s of 165th St, 630x irregular; also, Jerome Av, s e corner of Doughty St, 158x83x160x165; Amanda Clark and another to Charles Naarden 25,000

JEROME AV, e s, about 98.10 ft s of 165th St, 630x irregular; Jerome Av, s e corner of Doughty St, 158x83x160x165; Charles Naarden to Francis J. Schnugg 195,500

LIBERTY ST, 123, and 151 to 161 Greenwich St; John Pettit and wife to James Pollar 1

LOT 87, Block B, amended map of Hudson P. Rose of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Henry J. Salzman 650

LOT 110, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Frank Brodsky to Aloisie Chochol 2,000

LOTS 285 and 286, Block H, amended map; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Regina Rosenacker 1,100

LOT 234, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Malinda G. Mace to John Campbell 400

MADISON ST, n s, 130.7 ft e of Rutgers St, 26.1x100; New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church 24,000

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 120th St, 100.11x79; Petrus Arnaud to Charles H. Haulenbeek 1

MORRIS AV, e

JERSEY CORPORATION TAXES.

The State Board of Assessors Files Its Schedule for 1897.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—The State Board of Assessors to-day filed in the office of the Controller the first schedule of assessments for State taxes levied against miscellaneous corporations for 1897. The schedule shows assessments levied against 2,475 corporations, with an aggregate tax of $600,697.25, classified as follows:

Eighty-nine gas and electric companies	$30,825.03
Five life insurance companies incorporated in New Jersey	152,534.78
Twenty-eight insurance companies other than life	6,977.69
Four surety companies	1,529.99
Three oil or pipe line companies	8,251.00
One parlor, palace, or sleeping car company	1,067.26
Sixteen telegraph, telephone, cable, and express companies	13,312.30
Two thousand three hundred and twenty-nine companies taxed upon capital stock	185,199.18

Forty-three companies, each having a capital stock of more than $3,000,000, are taxed at $182,236.23.

The Prudential Insurance Company has the largest assessment among the miscellaneous corporations, $81,409.49, and the smallest assessment is for 13 cents on the Masocia Hall Association of Elizabeth.

A DECISION FOR HOBOKEN.

The City Likely to Recover $30,000 on W. H. Murphy's Bond.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—The Supreme Court heard argument to-day in the case of the City of Hoboken against William H. Murphy, a former Water Registrar, and his bondsmen, and decided in favor of the city.

Murphy converted about $37,000 to his own use, and the finding of the court below was that his bondsmen were not responsible, because the receiving of this money was not a part of his official duties. The money was paid to him instead of the Treasurer of the Water Commission. To-day's decision holds the bondsmen responsible, and will send the case back to ascertain the correct amount of the shortage. The city will probably not recover more than $30,000. Murphy's bondsmen are Theophilus Butts, William Steljes, and John Bruning.

Cleveland Company Wants Injunction

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 8.—A bill in equity has been filed in the United States courts here by the Walker Company against W. H. Bone, Acting Secretary and Manager, and R. E. Bone, his assistant, to enjoin them from using for the benefit of a rival concern plans, specifications, blueprints, and figures which cost $50,000. The Walker Company alleges that the defendants have been taking these plans from the office for the purpose of utilizing them for the benefit of the alleged rival.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, 29, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments.
Separate College-Preparatory Course.
Art Department. Studio in Building.

"From Kindergarten to High School."
THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
35 West 60th Street.
A thoroughly graded, educational school; manual training; art and language. Reopens Oct. 5. Circulars on application.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES TWO or three students for the Summer. Coaching for college examinations a specialty. Highest references. Address W., 67 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $200 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners; heads colleges; admits on certificate. 57th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Excellent table. Large, well-furnished rooms. SPECIAL LOW TERMS FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

47TH ST., 3 EAST, opposite Windsor.—Large square and hall room; bath; breakfast; valet attendance. Summer prices.

347 WEST 21ST ST.—Nicely furnished room in private house; private family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a trustworthy North German as chambermaid and seamstress in first-class family; best of references. Honest, Box 269 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; English girl; Protestant; personal city reference. 234 East 76th St., Downey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid or waitress; two years' city references; private family. Mr. Cords, 146 West 52d St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or light housework; good references. 443 Central Park West; inquire of janitor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in private family; city or country; best city references. F. C., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Gertrude, Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; best references. 265 East 64th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; city or country. 121 West 55th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls; highly recommended; one as chambermaid and waitress; other as cook and to help with washing; no objection to country place. M. and M., 101 West End Av., O'Connor's bell.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By first-class cook and waitress; together or separate, or will do the work of a small family; best city reference; city or country. M. G., 423 7th Av., third flight, front.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; where a kitchenmaid is kept; good references. Charlotte, 102 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; good reference; $35 per month. M. Scott, 209 East 40th St.

COOK, &c.—By girl as cook and do plain washing; first-class references. 107 East 53d St.

COOK.—First-class; by the day, week, or month; references. 983 6th Av.; ring third bell.

Companions

COMPANION, &c.—By English Protestant as useful companion, housekeeper, or position of trust; three years' reference from last employer. Reliable, 21 Bible House, N. Y.

Day's Work

DAY'S WORK.—By woman by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl, lately landed to do general housework. 744 9th Av.; ring O'Connor's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist in chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. S., 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young girl as competent laundress; assist in chamberwork; Bar Harbor preferred; best city reference. H. H., 124 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; country; laundry work only. 244 East 25th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced German nurse to take care of children; best references; city or country. Nurse, care of Mrs. Wehinger, 231 East 73d St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American girl as nurse and seamstress; best references. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; five years' city references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German seamstress in private family; thorough, practical; hand or machine; ladies' or children's wear; excellent maid; useful in housekeeping or nursing in illness; best recommendation. 136 East 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork or care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; first-class references. 31 East 57d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady leaving town would like to find situation for her waitress or waitress and chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call Thursday and Friday at 16 East 35th St.

WAITRESS, &c., or CHAMBERMAID.—As waitress and parlormaid or chambermaid; is willing, obliging, and will go to the country; best city reference. H. R., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; thoroughly competent; three years' best city reference; private family. 473 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands her work thoroughly; best city reference; city or country. 241 West 46th St. Dennelly.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a competent Protestant waitress; seven years' very best reference from present employer. 48 West 51st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Has thirteen years' experience and excellent references as to character and capability; is sober, trustworthy, intelligent, and of neat appearance; over four years in one place. Herman, Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; thoroughly understands his duties; also a good valet; takes good care of silver, china, and glass; good references. M. N., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly qualified young man of much experience; having strictly first-class city references. Donovan, 422 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class French Swiss butler; first-class city references; country preferred; moderate wages. D. M., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; age twenty-eight; private family; can furnish excellent city references. Alderson, 711 2d Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; for the Summer; thoroughly competent. E. H., Box 204, 152 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly trained English servant; personal references. G. L., 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, single, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; leaves on account of family giving up horses on account of death in family. They will highly recommend him by addressing W. W., 41 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—English, (28,) single; will be found willing, obliging; first-class all-round man; disengaged on account of gentleman going to Europe. F. L., care Healey Company, 517 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Twenty-eight; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; competent, honest, and sober; good references; country preferred. Coachman, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; middle age, steady; steady, reliable driver; thoroughly understands his duties; country reference; highly recommended by last employer. Stability, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; wife a first-class laundress; city or country; good city reference. I. H., 241 East 38th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young American; willing to make himself useful; country preferred; good references. G. S., care of Hill, 752 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; twenty-five years; single; good city and country driver; last employer can be seen. P. McGovern, 216 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly reliable and competent man, who has lived with him eight years. Call at 48 West 51st St., present employer's.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman as second man; best city references. C. L., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By young Irishman; has first-class reference. H. Mc., 407 4th Av., store.

Valets.

VALET.—A city gentleman will personally recommend first-class English valet, who has been with him last two years; would take care of invalid not mentally afflicted. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—Young man; twenty-two; as valet or butler; speaks German and English; massage. William, 15 East 12th St.

VALET.—First-class references. Valet, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK or VALET.—By a Frenchman, with first-class references, in small family, or with gentleman; city or country; wages moderate. Breger, 118 West 32d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—At St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St., first-class domestics are supplied. Mercantile Department.

WANTED—A young girl as cook and laundress in private family; must have good personal references. 108 West 87th St.

WANTED—A competent waist hand at 816 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser, intelligent, tactful, and energetic, to solicit advertising for a New York daily newspaper. I. B. W., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN M. FOWLER, J. G. Zachry, Elizabeth Garnett, and Henry P. Morgan, (the two last named being intervenors,) complainants, against THE JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of the Court, duly made and filed in the above-entitled action on the 4th day of June, 1897, the undersigned, receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom at No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, (1) all the right of said receivers to collect, receive, or recover from any individuals, firms, or corporations owning mortgages guaranteed as to principal or interest by the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, and to whom or to whose order dividends thereon have been paid in excess of the said receivers, whatever surplus (to the extent of such dividend) has been or may hereafter be realized by the said creditors by reason of the fact that the amount of dividend heretofore paid by them, added to the proceeds received by them from the collection or enforcement or realization of the respective rights or securities thereunder held by them respectively, is or shall be in excess of the respective debts to them of the defendant corporation, as the amount of such debts was established by the allowance of the same by a claim upon which a dividend was paid; (2) All the right of said receivers to collect, receive, or recover whatever amounts may be due and payable from sundry individuals or upon their unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company.

Lists of the guaranteed mortgages upon which dividends have been paid and of the outstanding claims upon stock subscriptions that are to be sold may be seen at the office of the receivers, No. 51 Wall Street, New York.

ROLAND R. CONKLIN,
JOSEPH C. WILLETTS,
Receivers.

Dated New York, June 4th, 1897.

AUCTION SALES.

Pall Mall.—The Carleton Hall Heirlooms—Pictures.—In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division: Mr. Justice Kekewich. 1894, C. No. 1,694.

MESSRS. FOSTER respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, by direction of Mr. Justice Kekewich, at the Gallery, 54, Pall-Mall, on Wednesday, the 16th June, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely each day, the valuable collection of PICTURES formed by the late John Cowper, Esq., of Carleton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland, including a chef d'oeuvre by George Romney, life-size portraits of two beautiful children, believed to be the artist's daughters; also a number of early English, Dutch, and French pictures, including works ascribed to

Breughel	Pynaker,	Teniers,
De Heem,	Poelemburg,	Van Worrell,
De Loutherbourg,	Rembrandt,	Wilson,
Luny,	Ryckaert,	Zoffany,
Ostade,	Stephenoff,	and others.
Peters,		

Also a number of landscapes by Knox, and some water-color drawings.

May be viewed two days prior to the auction, when catalogues may be had.

NOTE.—The George Romney pictures will be on view 21 days before the sale, at 54 Pall-Mall.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the Erie Line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 165, 171, 277, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 500 Fulton St., 96 Broadway, 207 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Now open. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. Fine beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
will open for the season June 19. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation. Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N.Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT.
SEA SHORE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
Prospect House and Cottages,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Receives 400 guests. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open JUNE 1, HOTEL JUNE 15. One hour from New York. Reasonable rates.
F. M. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR.
N. Y. office, the Gerlach, Mr. Willis N. Blinn, 2 to 5 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
80 miles from New York: OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, N. Y., (Room 47,) Wednesdays.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will open June 17.
Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHANSET.
HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS,
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address D. P. HATHAWAY, 39 Cortlandt St., Room 137, New York.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Season of 1897.
OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, JULY, and SEPT.
For rates and other particulars, apply to
GAGE & PERRY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL.
SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.
Popular Prices.
Three Dollars per day.
600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests.
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

Saratoga.
The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL
Opens June 1st. Rates, $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains,
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
ELEVATION 2,800 FEET, CAPACITY 1,000 GUESTS.
Four Hours from New York.
Address or call on
W. H. PARKE,
HOTEL WALDORF, N. Y. CITY,
Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of the Adirondacks; 9 hours from N. Y. City; Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Driving, Hunting, Fishing, &c. SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER. Desirably located cottages to rent. For information, &c., address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, STAR LAKE, ADIRONDACKS.
P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; sure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

ADIRONDACKS.
SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. S. HEWES, Mgr. F. P. EARLE, Propr.

ALLENHURST INN,
ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

NEW ENGLAND.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON, N. H. OPEN JULY 1.
Golf links, with professional green keeper.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
THE JEFFERSON.
A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, OPENS JUNE 15. Address, until June 12, Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE
Newport, R. I. Opens June 26th.
Special Rates for July and the Season.
Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis. Sea Food a specialty.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., M'g'r., Newport, R. I.
New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 5, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet.
Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm in attachment; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. M. A. KENNEDY, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links. I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 8 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC.....June 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 17, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 27, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, June 11
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, June 15
COMANCHE.....Friday, June 18
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, June 22
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
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T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks.....Hotel Ampersand, now open
Adirondacks...Childwold Hotel, opens June 12
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, opens Je. 26
do ....Hotel Columbia, now open
do .....West End Hotel, opens June 24
Babylon, L. I.....Argyle Hotel, opens June 15
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Centre Harbor, N.H. Senter House, opens Je. 14
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I. The Edgemere, opens June 15
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island. The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass. .Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (BathSt.) Philips Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
do Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap, $2.50 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
Magnolia, Mass. The Magnolia, opens June 19
do .....The Hesperus, opens June 12
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro His
Middletown Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert, op's Je. 24
Mineral Springs & Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Rockingham, ap., $5up
do .....The Massasoit, now open
New Bright'n, S.I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, e. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)...Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis). Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J. Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Orchard, Me. Old Orchard, Me., opens June 24
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds,) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y. Mizzen Top Hotel, opens June 19
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)...Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H., The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saybrook Pt., Conn. Fenwick Hall, opens Je. 15
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sea Bright, N. J. Sea Bright Inn, a.p., $3.50 up
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, opens June 15
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1 up. ap. $3 up
Spring Lake B'ch, NJ. Monmouth H'se, op's Je. 26
St. Andr

DOCK PLANS DISCUSSED

Sinking Fund Commissioners Postpone Action on the Scheme of Improvement Suggested.

RECORDER GOFF'S QUESTIONS

He Asks if Concessions Obtained by Steamship Lines Have Not Boomed Their Stocks—Controller Fitch Wants to Assess Property Owners.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held yesterday Controller Fitch presented a report on the plan of the Dock Department for the improvement of the North River water front north of Gansevoort Street. The estimate of the cost of the work as proposed by the Dock Department was $11,327,640. The Controller's estimate is $11,671,500, or $343,860 more.

The Controller's report was in the main favorable to the proposed improvement, but he is in favor of securing from the Dock Department some assurance that the new piers when built will be leased at public auction to the highest bidder, instead of being let privately, as was done in the case of the new piers between Charles and Gansevoort Streets. Mr. Fitch made an important recommendation regarding assessing part of the cost of constructing the proposed marginal street on the property owners benefited. He said, among other things:

"A reference to the map will show that property which now lies in the middle of unimportant streets will, with the proposed improvements, possess frontages on a new thoroughfare, 250 feet in width, and destined to become one of the most important business streets in this city. The doctrine has prevailed almost universally in New York that property specially benefited by improvements shall be assessed for local benefit. It is the only just rule to apply, and to depart from it in this instance would, in my judgment, be unwise and wholly reprehensible.

"If under the law as it now stands the Dock Department had the power to take the legal proceedings to acquire the property required for this improvement in such a manner as to cause an assessment for this local benefit to be laid, I would be in favor of approving the whole plan naw presented by the Dock Department, subject to the understanding above mentioned, relating to the method of leasing the new piers. I understand, however, that the law does not permit this course to be taken, and, I therefore, recommend that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund communicate to the Dock Department their willingness to approve the proposed plan from its southern point of beginning to Gansevoort Street, and that the execution of the remainder be postponed until amendatory legislation can be procured which will permit a portion of the cost of the new marginal street north of the Gansevoort Street to be assessed against the property locally benefited thereby.

"This will allow immediate progress to be made by the Dock Department with that portion of the work which is pressing and urgent, while the slight delay resulting to the remainder of the improvement will be more than compensated for by a more equitable distribution of the cost thereof, and by a large saving to the City Treasury."

Controller's Figures Corrected.

President O'Brien of the Dock Board said the bjections of the Controller should not be considered seriously. If they are, the improvements will be retarded. The estimate of the Controller, he said, is about $3,000,000 too high. The Dock Board's estimate is $8,000,000, instead of $11,000,000.

"But I gave the figures of Mr. Greene, your Engineer in Chief," said the Controller.

"We have found Mr. Greene's estimates from 14 to 22 per cent. too high," said Gen. O'Brien.

The Commissioner said he did not vote for the improvements because he believed the rent too low. He wanted a rental of $414,000, instead of from $370,000 to $390,000.

Commissioner Einstein said men who knew the value of property as well as Controller Fitch regarded the rental as too high, and men like former Mayors Grace and Hewitt had asked the board to reduce it. "Now, the Controller comes to me," he continued, "and tells me that I had no right to rent these piers so low, and that he is going to make it a campaign argument."

"In case you run for Mayor," said Mr. Fitch.

"You said you were going to run for Controller," retorted Mr. Einstein. "The trouble is you have had a kink in your head about these low rentals. That is all there is to it."

The Controller said Mr. Einstein misunderstands him. He is not opposed to the improvement, only he believes some of the cost of laying out the new street should be borne by property benefited.

"I agree to that," said Mr. Einstein.

W. P. Clyde of the Clyde Steamship Company spoke in favor of the improvements. He said the principle of competition cannot be applied in practice to the letting of large piers, because the piers have to be built specially for the different steamers, and will be useless for others.

Recorder Goff Asks Questions.

Recorder Goff asked former Dock Commissioner Phelan if it is not true that the stocks of the steamship companies had increased in value after the proposition was made to improve the docks, and particularly after the visit of former Commissioner Cram to London.

Mr. Phelan said he does not know anything about it, and the question led H. Maitland Kersey to infer that the Recorder charged Mr. Cram with speculating in the stocks of the steamship companies. He denied that there are any grounds for the insinuation, and declared the stocks of all the companies except that of the Cunard Line are held by private parties, and are not listed. It is not true, he said, that the stock has increased in value, and it is not true that Mr. Cram had made any speculations in it. "I was with Mr. Cram in London," said Mr. Kersey, "and I know he did not meet the representatives of any of the companies affected by this improvement."

"I made no such insinuations against Mr. Cram," said the Recorder.

"Well, I understood you in that way."

"What does the Recorder mean?" demanded Gen. McCook.

"You recognize that a person may sometimes ask a question without disclosing his motive," said Mr. Goff.

"But when such questions are asked," Gen. McCook replied, "there must be some motive for them, and I want to know if there are any charges that members of the Dock Board are interested financially in these companies or in these improvements. It may affect my vote."

"I meant nothing whatever against any member of the present Dock Board," said Recorder Goff.

The Recorder asked Mr. Kersey a number of questions as to whether statements had been made in England or circulars sent out to the effect that the improvements would increase the value of the companies' stocks, but Mr. Kersey declared that instead of appreciating the stocks of the companies have depreciated.

Mr. Clyde said he has had dealings with the different Dock Boards during the last fifteen years, and he can say with authority that there was never a question of blackmail or any such transaction in which any Dock Commissioner was interested.

"Now we have had certificates for all the Commissioners," said the Controller. "Let us proceed."

Mr. Fitch went on to object that, owing to the action of the War Department in permitting the lengthening of the piers, the steamship companies will now receive larger facilities than they had bargained for when the contract was made.

Commissioner Einstein interrupted him. "Oh, I was brought up on the waterfront," said the Controller, impatiently.

"You don't know much about it, then," said Mr. Einstein.

Mr. Fitch smiled and moved that the sections of the improvement be voted on separately. It was found that the board had not authority to do this, and the plans were returned to the Dock Commissioners for separate resolutions, one affecting the section between Charles and Gansevoort Streets, the other the section between Bloomfield and West Twenty-third Streets. The Controller wishes to vote for the lower section.

There will be another meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission next Monday to consider both resolutions.

Commissioner Einstein and the Controller shook hands after the meeting adjourned and exchanged protestations of personal regard.

LEGAL NOTES.

SALE OF A TESTATRIX'S REALTY.—Mrs. Eliza Pooler, who died in 1882, by her will gave the house 35 East Thirty-first Street to her two sisters, Melinda Marcile and Mary Ann Jeaneret, during their lives. On their death the executor was directed to sell the house and distribute the proceeds, one-fifth each to the children or heirs of her deceased brother Edward, the children of her sister Mary Ann, of her brother Augustus N. Saltzman, and of her sister Melinda, and of the remaining fifth $1,500 was to be paid to her brother Charles, or in the event of his death before the time of the sale, $1,000 to Augustus N. Saltzman and $500 to Charles Hughes, and after some other small bequests, what remained of the one-fifth share was to be divided between Auguste Saltzman and Elise Courvoisier, a nephew and a niece. The interest of two promissory notes of $1,000 each she gave to her brother Charles during his life, one note at his death to go to Augustus Saltzman and the other to Charles Hughes. Auguste Saltzman, who was named executor, was removed in 1888 and his letters canceled for maladministration in office. The brother Charles died in 1886, but when demand was made upon Auguste for the notes he admitted he had collected them and used the money. William K. McClure has since acted as administrator with the will annexed. The brothers and sisters mentioned by the deceased in her will are all dead. Nearly all the nephews and nieces have mortgaged their shares, and Auguste Saltzman, in 1895, transferred his share to his wife, Elise. In an action brought by Eugene Marcile against Auguste Saltzman and all the other parties in interest for the sale of the house and the division of the proceeds, Justice McLaughlin, before whom it was tried, has granted judgment to that effect. The Court decides against the claim of McClure that he has the sole and exclusive right to make the sale and division, and directs that the power of sale be executed by a trustee designated for that purpose. Justice McLaughlin also directs that the amount of the two $1,000 notes which Auguste Saltzman converted to his own use while acting as an executor should be deducted from that portion of the proceeds of the house given to Auguste and assigned by him to his wife, Elise. "The law," the Court says, "upon the ground of public policy, will not permit an executor to convert to his own use property in his possession by virtue of his office, but actually belonging to another, and at the same time retain all the property given him by the same instrument, which placed him in the position to do the wrong. His assignor stands in no better position than he would were he now the owner of this interest."

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ATTORNEY'S LIEN LOST BY REFUSAL TO PROCEED.—To George Halbert's suit for an alleged balance of $6,014 for work and materials upon Albert B. Gibbs's private residence in this city, the latter, besides denying liability, interposed a counter claim for upward of $20,500 for improper work and other items. The action, which was begun in February, 1893, is still pending before a referee, and there have been 144 hearings, averaging two and one-half hours each. The fees already paid amount to $6,600, more than the plaintiff's original claim. The referee has been paid $1,700, and the Stenographer about $1,900. Last February Augustus B. Prentice, the defendant's attorney, who has received in all about $1,500, and claims that $3,410 is now due him from his client, wrote him that he declined to go a step further unless the client sent him a check for $500 on account. He persisted in refusing to proceed with the trial or to permit any one else to represent his client, until he was paid. The Second Appellate Division has reversed an order of the Trial Term denying defendant's motion for the substitution of another attorney. The Court holds, Justice Hatch giving the opinion, that the attorney, by his refusal to proceed, thereby discharged himself from his employment, terminated the relation of attorney and client, and lost any lien given him by Section 66 of the Code, for services. In order to maintain such a lien, the Court says, the attorney must show performance upon his part, or such a condition of affairs as clearly justifies his withdrawal. Justice Hatch incidentally thus comments upon fees paid to referees and stenographers: "For a long time the fees of referees led the procession of fees, and frequently amounted to more than the sums paid to counsel. But established order cannot always maintain itself. Stenographers looked with jealous eye upon this fatness of fees. Modestly, but with determination, pertinacity, and legislation to aid, they crept up, desire ever keeping pace with opportunity, until it has brought them at the top, with appetites whetted and keen scent for more. It is the usual thing now that stenographers' fees are greater than referees' fees." The learned Justice appears to have lost sight of the fact that the taking of stenographic notes at the hearings was a very small part of the stenographer's work. The transcribing of the notes which, in this case, it appeared, made about 5,000 pages of testimony, involved necessarily many months of hard labor, besides large expense for the services of a typewriter and for stationery. Justice Hatch is equally at fault in saying there is any legislation, except as to court stenographers, in reference to the matter of fees.

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CHILD SLIPPING OFF HER SEAT.—In a suit by Ruth Lansing, by guardian, against the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, based upon the alleged negligence of the defendant, it appeared that Ruth, who was about seven years old, had been lifted by her father upon the front seat of an open car of the defendant, which had stopped on a curve, with her back to the motorman; that, just as the father was stepping into the car, and before he could move the child to another seat as he testified he intended to do, the car started with a quick motion, he was jerked back into his seat, and the child fell out and was injured. The Second Appellate Division has reversed judgment, given on the trial, dismissing the complaint, holding, in an opinion by Justice Bradley, that the question as to the negligence of the railroad corporation and as to the contributory negligence of the father should have been submitted to the jury, the inference being permissible that the accident happened because the car started suddenly before the father had time to give the plaintiff any attention, and because the defendant, in starting its car, had not exercised the care for the safety of the plaintiff which the circumstances required. The court holds that a passenger may, by his situation on a car, be so exposed to danger or injury by a rapid movement of the car upon a sharp curve as to require the motorman, advised of the situation and having the car under his control, to use care for the safety of the passenger.

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DAMAGES TO THE TIME OF TRIAL.—James Carples appealed from a judgment for $397 rendered on a verdict in his favor in his suit for personal injuries against the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, because he was not allowed to prove his damages up to the time of the trial. The First Appellate Division granted a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that in all actions for damages those which have been sustained up to the time of the trial may be recovered, except those which may be special in their nature, in respect to which an allegation of special damage must be made in the complaint. Under an allegation that he was compelled to remain away from his business for six weeks and was deprived of the use of his foot and otherwise injured, the plaintiff, the court holds, was entitled to prove that his loss of earnings was the result of his absence from business—it being one of the natural and necessary results of the injury.

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GOOD WILL OF BUSINESS.—Alexander S. Kirkman and others, as surviving partners, brought a suit in Kings County against May Louise Kirkman, as administratrix, to have the value of the interest of a deceased partner ascertained and paid. Justice Gaynor, before whom the case was tried, held that while the firm name belongs to surviving partners, the good will is property in which the representatives of a deceased partner participate. A provision in articles of copartnership that the value of the interest of a deceased partner shall be ascertained and paid will prevent the survivors from continuing the business without purchasing such interest, and gives to the interest of the deceased in the good will a substantial value.

Booth-Tucker Not Yet Sentenced.

Frederick de la Tour Booth-Tucker, commander of the Salvation Army in this country, will not know what penalty he will have to pay for maintaining a disorderly place at the Army Headquarters until June 22. Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday postponed passing sentence until that time. Mr. Tucker was not in court.

Asthma cannot only be relieved, but entirely cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON DEAD

An Eccentric, Strong-Willed, and Thrifty Contractor Who Had Amassed Many Millions.

HE BUILT THE "SPITE HOUSE"

Constructed on a Strip of Land Five Feet Wide, When a Neighbor Tried to Buy It for His Own Price—Kept His Coffin Ready Thirty-two Years.

Joseph Richardson, a wealthy and eccentric capitalist and contractor, died shortly after noon yesterday at his home, at Eighty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, after a period of unconsciousness lasting forty-eight hours. He was attacked by heart disease some weeks ago, and this disease, with complications following, proved fatal. His wife, his son, and his daughter, Della, were with him when he died.

Mr. Richardson was born in England eighty-four years ago, and came to America when a very young man. He laid the foundation of his fortune, which is estimated at $20,000,000, by the construction of the Bridgeport Water Works, in Bridgeport, Conn., many years ago. He still owns a controlling interest in that concern, and his son, Edward, is the Superintendent.

With the money obtained in this enterprise Mr. Richardson engaged in railroad building, becoming associated with the Goulds. He built a section of the Union Pacific Railway and large portions of the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, and Mexican Central Railroads. He had large interests in these roads, in the Manhattan Railway Company, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and the Pintsch light, besides a line of boats running between this city and Bridgeport. It is said he held stock in nearly every railroad of the country.

In the first week of his final illness Mr. Richardson sold a railroad in Santa Cruz, Mexico, for $500,000. He built the annex to the Grand Central Station, and he rebuilt the stables of the Madison Avenue Line after their destruction by fire four years ago. This work was done in five days, making a record which he claimed no other contractor could have equaled. He was much averse to seeing his name in print, and used to say that he would give $10,000 to prevent it.

His wife, who was the widow of Col. Maclay, owned a plot of ground on the northwest corner of Eighty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, which had a frontage of five feet. The owner of the neighboring lot, some fifteen years ago, desiring to build, offered $1,000 for the five-foot section. Mr. Richardson asked $5,000, and because it was refused started to build on the plot himself. Then the neighbor wanted to come to terms, but Mr. Richardson declined to accept even the price he had first asked. The house on the five-foot lot was finished, and it was that in which he died.

Its narrow front is broken by deep bay windows, its small rooms are reached by a spiral staircase and supplied with furniture constructed especially to fit them. Every room is less than five feet wide, and the dining room is only eighteen inches wide. Gas is unknown above the first floor, and water has to be carried by hand all over the building. The neighbors christened it the "Spite House."

Mr. Richardson will be buried in a coffin which he had made to his order thirty-two years ago, and which has been kept in his barn in Bridgeport ever since. It was made of one-inch planks cut from the largest tree in a heavily timbered patch of Bridgeport land which Mr. Richardson owned. His chief boast in life related to that coffin. "I am a working man," he used to say. "I want no fuss either in life or death. If my coffin is too large, fill in the empty space with sawdust."

The old millionaire was a man of singular appearance. He was tall and gaunt, and his clothes clung to his frame like the garments of the schoolmaster of Sleepy Hollow. He was a well-known character in the community, and a man of wide influence.

The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Friday from the Central Park Baptist Church, on Eighty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The Rev. William M. Warren is pastor, and will conduct the services.

STRIKERS BECOME AGGRESSIVE

They Chase an Offending Contractor, and a Committee Threatens Non-Union Workers.

Leader Schoenfeld and the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors sent committees yesterday morning to try and persuade non-union tailors at work in several contractors' shops to go out on strike. The committeemen were very zealous in the cause of the union and were inclined to use physical suasion, especially as Schoenfeld had on the previous evening indirectly expressed the fear that many of the strikers would return to work without an agreement.

Many of the strikers who heard Schoenfeld's words were inflamed with anger against the obstinate contractors. Several of them saw Louis Stubeck, a contractor of 86 Willett Street, against whom they have a long-standing grievance, walking along Essex Street, near Grand Street. One of them insulted him and the other strikers made a rush toward him. Wise in his generation, he started to run. He ran to Broome Street and then to Ridge Street, followed by a crowd of hooting strikers, who threw at him whatever missiles they could find in the way.

At Ridge Street Stubeck, out of breath, turned and stood at bay. He pulled a revolver and threatened to shoot. His pursuers stopped. Then Policeman Ring arrived and chased them with his club.

Ring arrested five of the strikers and arraigned them in Essex Market Police Court. One was fined $5 and the others were discharged with a warning.

The Committee on Suasion went first to the shop of Contractor Rottenberg, at 393 East Houston Street, where twenty-five non-union men were working. The committee ordered them out, and they meekly obeyed, and ran out as fast as they could. Rottenberg also ran out, and called a policeman, who arrested three of the committee.

This did not frighten the other committeemen, for they had still twenty-two members left, and they hurried to Attorney Street, where they cleaned out another shop, in which they found two dozen workmen.

The next point of assault was at 275 Delancey Street, where there was a sweat shop on the flourth floor. The committee charged from all sides, some of them climbing up the fire escape. Some of the tenants imagined the place was on fire and began yelling "Fire!" This caused a general scurrying from the building, including the non-union workmen and the contractors.

The last victory of the day was at 277 Delancey Street, where Samuel Lewis makes children's jackets. Although the non-union men were not tailors in the Brotherhood sense of the word, the committee drove them out on general principles.

When Meyer Schoenfeld was asked about the action of the Committee on Suasion he replied that it was a self-constituted body, mainly composed of jacket makers.

Policeman Callanan of the Union Market Police Station arrested Emil Forster, a striker, of 35 Pitt Street, for throwing a lemon at him while he was arresting a prisoner. Magistrate Mott in Essex Market Police Court fined Forster $5, and threatened to send him to the Workhouse for six months if he repeated the offense.

AN ELK ATTACKED A MAN.

Injured Otto Eising of the Leipsic Zoological Museum.

Among the freight at the Bremen steamship docks, at Hoboken, awaiting transportation by the steamship Barbarossa, are a number of elks, deer, and a buffalo intended for the Zoological Museum at Leipsic. They are in charge of Otto Eising of the Zoological Garden at Saxony. The animals arrived by the Erie Railroad on Monday. During the night one of the elks gave birth to a doe. While Mr. Eising was examining the baby yesterday morning the male elk suddenly attacked him, goring him in the side with its horns.

Mr. Eising was rescued by his assistants, and the animal was secured. Mr. Eising's injuries are not serious. He will sail with his animals on Saturday.

SCHULTE'S 7,000 GLASS EYES.

Arrested at the Custom House, He Says He Did Not Know They Were in His Trunk.

Theodore Lindner Schulte, the Swiss passenger on the steamship Veendam, which arrived Sunday, who disappeared from the Holland-America Line dock in Hoboken at about the moment Inspectors Coffee and Kennedy discovered that his trunk had a false bottom containing 7,000 glass eyes, appeared at the Barge Office yesterday and demanded his trunk. He was promptly placed under arrest by order of Deputy Surveyor Dowling.

In answer to questions, he said the trunk belonged to an uncle in Leipsic, who is a manufacturer and dealer in thermometers, glass eyes, &c. His uncle requested him to use the trunk, and on arrival here, after removing his own things, sent it to Philadelphia, care of the Adams Express Company, "to be called for."

The trunk had rounded bottom, top, ends, and sides, but the bottom was flat inside, and between the rounded bottom outside and the flat bottom inside the eyes were stored. The Customs officials said it was one of the most cleverly built trunks for smuggling purposes they had ever seen.

Among Schulte's things were two books containing the names of opticians in all the large cities of the United States, and against the names of some of them were marks of various design, each supposed to be cipher.

Asked about these books, Mr. Schulte said he had found them in the trunk. Then he was questioned about the glass eyes found in his pockets. There were 140 of them, supposed to be samples, and of every color. He had found them in the trunk also, he said, and had taken them out, thinking they would be less apt to be broken if carried in his pockets. He knew nothing of those found in the false bottom, but the others, he supposed, were to go with the trunk to Philadelphia, and he had intended to replace them after removing his own property.

Unfortunately for Mr. Schulte, Deputy Surveyor Dowling had received word a month ago to be on the lookout for glass eyes. Schulte was taken before United States Commissioner Rowe, in Jersey City, and was held in default of $1,000 bail.

DENTAL COLLEGE IS VICTOR.

Suit of Miss Hughes, the Actress, for $5,000 Damages Dismissed by Judge Bookstaver.

The New York College of Dentistry yesterday came out victor in the suit for $5,000 damages brought in the Supreme Court by Miss Mary Hughes, an actress, who claimed that sum for the loss of a sound tooth, improperly extracted by a student of the college, and for the suffering incidental thereto. Justice Bookstaver, after hearing several witnesses for the college, instructed the jury to find for the defendant.

When the case opened Monday, the plaintiff told the jury about the suffering she had endured as a result of inexpert work on her teeth at the college. She was not allowed to tell how she had been injured in her profession. The defendant undertook to show that Miss Hughes was aware that she was to be experimented on by young students, and agreed to it.

Dr. Hannemann, the first witness yesterday, told about the plaintiff's calling at the college, and said he examined her teeth. Two of them, he said, were so badly decayed, that only the roots remained. Dr. Spooner, a student, did the extracting on the first day.

"When she returned the next day," said the witness, "I personally extracted the roots which remained."

He denied that he had told Miss Hughes that the operating student was an old man who had failed in business and had taken up dentistry.

"When Miss Hughes returned the second day," the doctor said, "she brought her two brothers with her to be operated on. I asked Dr. Spooner, in Miss Hughes's presence, if he knew how to perform the operation. He replied that he did."

The witness said that immediately upon the completion of the work he saw that a sound tooth had been drawn, and apologized for the mistake, saying the accident was unavoidable. Miss Hughes, he said, was very nervous.

Dr. Francis Chicerio testified that prior to the operation he informed Miss Hughes's uncle that operating was done by students.

"When Miss Hughes entered a complaint regarding her treatment," he said, "she said nothing about any tooth in her upper jaw."

Michael L. Moss, Superintendent of the extracting department at the college, testified that the roots of Miss Hughes's tooth in evidence were those of an upper molar. There were three roots, two joined together. This was to offset the claim that the roots had been broken and a portion extracted at the college. An upper molar has only three roots.

Attorney Rand, after some unimportant rebuttal testimony, renewed his motion to dismiss. After hearing argument, Justice Bookstaver ordered the jury to find for the college and that the complaint be dismissed.

McKANE'S SON ARRESTED.

Charged with Committing an Assault on a Brooklyn Liquor Dealer.

George McKane, the blind son of John Y. McKane, who lives at 403 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice Lemon in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday on complaint of Henry E. Volkommer, a liquor dealer at 1,101 Broadway, that city, who in his complaint said that the blind man caught hold of him and forcibly dragged him to the ground.

Volkommer was not present in court, and McKane, after refusing to make a statement of the cause of the quarrel, denied the assault and was paroled pending examination. Justice Lemon stated when McKane was arraigned that had he known the accused was a blind man he would have issued a summons instead of a warrant.

ON FOOT TO CALIFORNIA.

Two Men with Wheelbarrows, Photographs, and Dogs Start Off.

F. E. Polk of New York and Maurice J. Cohen of Jersey City left the residence of the latter, 391 Palisade Avenue, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning to walk to California. Each carried his equipments in a light wheelbarrow, which he will trundle over the road. They also carry guns and ammunition, and are accompanied by two setter dogs. They expect to kill game enough to live on, and to make money by selling photographs of themselves in the cities along the route. A number of friends gathered at Cohen's house to see them start. Their wheelbarrows were decorated with American flags.

They will stop wherever night overtakes them. They expect to make the trip in about seven months. Neither is married.

Mayor Fagan Was Not Arrested.

A report was circulated in Hoboken yesterday to the effect that Judge Hudspeth of the General Sessions Court, at Jersey City, had issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Mayor Lawrence Fagan of Hoboken. The report was untrue. A Constable was merely sent to Hoboken to serve Mayor Fagan with a summons in a suit for $10,000 damages brought by Mrs. Annie Quirk against Mayor Fagan for not preventing the North Hudson Railway Company from erecting a trolley pole in front of her property at 100 Washington Street. Superintendent A. K. Bonta, who directed the erection of the poles, is included in the suit.

Disinterested Will Contestants.

When Detective James Gallagher of Hoboken died two weeks ago he left insurances amounting to $3,564. This money he left to Mrs. Mary Garrick, his eldest daughter, with whom he lived, his wife being dead. Mrs. Garrick's sisters, Mrs. Alice Gallagher and Mrs. Margaret Soeffel, will contest the will.

Detective Gallagher left a number of young children, and Mrs. Soeffel and Mrs. Gallagher claim that these children should be provided for until they are able to support themselves, no provision being made for them in the will. The matter will come up before the Orphans' Court as soon as the will is offered for probate.

JUSTICE VAN BRUNT IN OIL

Lawyers with Many Expressions of Regard Present His Portrait to the Appellate Division.

JUSTICE BARRETT ACCEPTS IT

William Allen Butler Makes the Presentation Address—Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate Testify to the Worth of the Presiding Justice.

The members of the bar yesterday afternoon presented to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department a portrait of Presiding Justice Charles H. Van Brunt. The portrait was painted in oils by Alfred Q. Collins. It represents Justice Van Brunt seated in judicial robes, and is beautifully framed. Elihu Root, Abram Kling, and Adrian J. Joline were the committee in charge of the presentation.

There was a large attendance of counsel, and many of the down-town courts had adjourned to enable the Judges to attend at the Appellate Court, in Fifth Avenue. The Supreme Court was represented by Justices Truax, Bookstaver, Bischoff, Dugro, Andrews, Beekman, Smyth, Lawrence, Daly, Gildersleeve, and Giegerich. Surrogate Arnold and General Sessions Judges Newburger and Fitzgerald were also present, as were several ladies, among them Mrs. Van Brunt, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Cottrell, and the Misses O'Brien.

The Justices of the Appellate Division—Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, Williams, Parker, O'Brien, and Ingraham—received the committee. Justice Van Brunt was absent.

The presentation speech was made by William Allen Butler, who said, among other things:

"We are here to-day in view of the twenty-eighth year of consecutive service on the bench of the Presiding Justice, and this presentation takes on the form of a just recognition of devotion, integrity, fidelity, and ability in a very high sphere of official duty."

After eulogizing the administration expected from the new methods of Justice Van Brunt, Mr. Butler quoted from the records to show the work done by the division during the past sixteen months, and said the reports of 1,324 cases go far to remove the proverbial accusation as to the law's delays. He concluded by congratulating the community that with the aid of his associates the Presiding Justice had been able to do so much to secure the fair, fearless administration of the principles of justice, and moved that the portrait be accepted.

Elihu Root's Address.

Elihu Root seconded the motion. "It is, perhaps, too common," he said, "to defer expressions of confidence for official service for the obituary notice. I think it is a happy and fortunate thing that at this point in the career of the Presiding Justice, after almost a generation passed upon the bench, that the approaching close of his official term, this presentation should be made, affording the opportunity to make an expression of the confidence which the bar and the community feel to him.

"When Mr. Justice Van Brunt took the position of Presiding Justice he found the old way of doing business required between two and three years after the entry of a judgment to obtain a decision from the General Term. He has brought order out of chaos, he has brought the administration of the law to a point where justice can speedily be rendered, and to him is due a praise due to no other judicial officer during your days or mine.

"I hope that this expiring term will not be his last one."

Praise from Mr. Choate.

Joseph H. Choate next spoke. "I never addressed your Honors before," he said, "when you were supported on the one side by the entire force of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this district, over whom you hold a mild and gentle sway, [laughter,] and on the other by another body of Justices, who hold a still milder and more gentle sway over you, but from whose final dictates you never dare appeal. [Applause from the ladies.]

"How you can stand us at our best in our prolix and tedious argument about cases as to which you know nothing [laughter] has always been to me a mystery. Without the utmost good will on both sides it would be an actual impossibility. I would like to have made the proffer of the portraits of all the members of this Court; but I doubt the wholesome effect of that upon the administration of justice.

"It might operate in two ways. If you could see yourselves as others see you, you might be able to cultivate that self-knowledge which Socrates declared to be the supreme of human wisdom. But on the other hand, your thoughts might be distracted, and in the contemplation of your own dignity and your own comeliness you might lose sight of the cases in hand. It is better that this honor should be reserved for the head of the Court, and I think if you will recall other tribunals where the plan suggested has been tried you will find that the honor should be justly and properly reserved to those who in succession occupy the chief seat here.

"Let me call to your recollection that magnificent temple of justice, the Court of Appeals room in the Capitol at Albany. There the custom has grown up of having the portraits—so-called—of all the members of the court as they depart, one after the other, hung up to disfigure the walls. Sitting there, I have often thought that portrait painting was becoming a lost art, for certainly those Judges never looked in life as they do as presented there, where they seem to be entering their dissent against final judgment." [Laughter.]

Mr. Choate concluded by saying he had known Judge Van Brunt forty years, and knew him better and liked him better year by year.

The Portrait Accepted.

Justice George C. Barrett, accepting the portrait on behalf of the court, said: "Upon the inauguration of this court, the gratifying assurance of frfaternal support we then received cheered and encouraged us. To-day we find a new greeting a little different from the first—less formal, more intimate, a greeting which is suggestive of the idea that respect and esteem have deepened into sympathetic interest and fraternal affection.

"You could not express the sentiments which I have named in a more gratifying manner than by the splendid tribute to our Chief, our loved and honored Chief. This is indeed an exceptional occasion. We accept the tribute in the spirit in which it is given.

"The portrait itself is a credit to all concerned—to those who initiated the idea, and to the great artist who has so splendidly executed their design—and a credit to the patient subject, who, with sweet composure and unrepining resignation, has sat for many pleasant hours obtaining the necessary artistic pose which you observe. [Laughter.]

"It is a speaking likeness. It speaks of a masterful mind in a giant frame; of extraordinary capacity for work, of great integrity of mind, of natural ability of a high order, of sound common sense, and, above all, of an ingrained fairness.

"In what language does it speak to us? Surely in no measured tones, in no uncertain language—frankly, independently, courageously, firmly—in good, plain, honest, unvarnished Anglo-Saxon, which conveys precisely what it means. That face, gentlemen, is it the face of a respecter of persons? Could that face ever be the face of a courtier? Those eyes that look straight at you; are they not the eyes of an intense lover of truth and a generous hater of meanness and duplicity? That powerful hand that seems so well fitted to wield the sword of justice, is it the hand into which you would put a little Damascus blade, or would you not rather fit it adequately with one of the great rapiers wielded by one of the giants of the past?

"We shall leave to somebody many years from now to talk of the grand old Judge. For, gentlemen, my dearly beloved brother Van Brunt is now in the prime of life, in the zenith of his vigor, in the full height of his usefulness. May he be spared! May I also venture to echo the hope that he may also be spared by the unanimous suffrages of a discerning and generous people to preside in this great court usefully and honorably for many, many years to come."

A clean-up for us; a chance to clean up your boy.

Short-trouser suits that formerly sold at $4 to $8, sell today at $2.

Double-breasted sack suits; sailor suits and Norfolk suits.

Hope your boy doesn't wear size 10, 11, 12, or 13—we haven't any; only 4 to 10—13 to 16.

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made with **Hygeia** Distilled Water as a basis. Every ingredient pure. Superior in flavor to all other imported and domestic brands.

THE PULITZER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Twenty Boys Have Passed All the Examinations for the Ten Prizes Offered.

On Friday last 225 graduates of the grammar schools were examined at the Teachers College for the ten scholarships annually offered by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. The subjects included in the examination, which was in writing, were grammar, dictation, reading, composition, American history, geography, and arithmetic.

The seventy who passed the preliminary tests were subjected to oral examination to test their natural powers, aside from the knowledge imparted by books. From these seventy the committee selected twenty, who were entered in the final competition.

The scholarship insures to the possessor a three years' course in the Horace Mann School, and $750 in cash. The school reserves the right to extend the course to four years. At the conclusion of this preparatory course the holders of the scholarships are permitted to enter any college they choose.

Mr. Pulitzer's announced preference is that the recipients of his bounty shall attend Columbia College, and in order to induce them to do so he provides that the stipend of $250 a year be given to those who choose other colleges, but shall not have their tuition fees paid from the scholarship fund; those who enter Columbia College not only receive the stipend, but have their tuition fees paid by the fund.

The boys from whom the prize winners will be selected are Peter Brancato, Arnold G. Carman, Chester W. Cuthel, Clarence T. Dantziger, Benedict Frudenheim, Leonhard F. Fuld, Frederick C. Fuller, Isidor Gloetzer, Isidor Goetz, Charles L. Henderson, Nelson Henderson, Edward Hess, Leo Huber, Vincent M. Jelliffe, Benjamin M. Kaye, William M. Kerr, Edward Keys, Jr., George B. Leggett, George B. Sprague, and Gustavus A. Younger.

The committee who conducted the examination were W. L. Harvey, President of the Teachers College; W. M. Merrill, representing Mr. Pulitzer, and Nathaniel Prentiss of the Board of Education. The prizes will go to the ten who, other things being equal, are found to be in the most needy circumstances.

TO DEFEND THE STAMP CASE.

Collectors Asked to Contribute to Fight the Government's Claim.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Collectors' Club, held June 7, it was agreed that the club should undertake the defense of the suit recently brought by the Government against the Walter S. Scott Stamp Company, for offering for sale certain United States newspaper stamps. A committee was appointed to take up subscriptions from every collector in the country to defray the cost of litigation.

Although the Government is only suing for six cents the collectors claim that if they should allow this termination of the case the United States Deputies would go the rounds of every stamp collector in the country and confiscate the newspaper stamps wherever found. They argue that if the department can take newspaper stamps there is nothing to prevent it taking every other stamp in the possession of collectors.

BAYONNE'S TAXPAYERS.

Protest Made Against an Ordinance Increasing Salaries.

The recently passed ordinance in Bayonne increasing the salaries of officials has caused dissatisfaction, and prctests are being made.

Mayor Seymour contends an increase in municipal business warranted increases in salaries, some of which had been cut too low for political reasons some time ago by a former hostile Mayor.

Meetings have been held by the Board of Trade and by the Citizens and Tax-Payers' Club. The latter met last night, and, in substance, voiced the sentiments expressed in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Trade:

"To the Honorable the Mayor and Council of Bayonne, N. J.:

"Whereas, The tendency of your honorable body is and has been for some time past to increase salaries and create new offices, thereby increasing the taxes and burdens of the people; and,

"Whereas, The city is already loaded down with a debt of nearly $1,700,000, the interest on which has to be paid annually or semi-annually; and,

"Whereas, Business is dull, real estate is dead, rents are low, wages and salaries of all kinds are low, many men are out of work, and many men are working only half time, which makes it exceedingly hard for all to pay necessary and legitimate expenses; and,

"Whereas, We have good reason to believe that new appointees were entirely unnecessary, and not needed, and that the places of the old ones could easily be filled by other men quite as good and quite as competent in all respects for the same salaries, or less; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Trade of the City of Bayonne, N. J., views with alarm the tendency of your honorable body to be constantly increasing the expenses of the city government; and we do most earnestly and honestly, but respectfully, protest, especially against your recent action in increasing the salaries of present officials and in creating new offices with salaries attached; and we most earnestly request that your honorable body will rescind and repeal all resolutions and ordinances increasing salaries and creating new offices enacted or passed by your honorable body since the 1st of April last."

Installation of a Pastor.

The Rev. William T. McElveen will be installed to-morrow evening as pastor of the New England Congregational Church, South Ninth Street, near Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. The service will begin at 8 o'clock. An elaborate musical programme has been arranged. The Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman will deliver the sermon, the charge to the pastor will be given by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, and the address to the people by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Lewis.